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BUENOS AYRES.

PACKET EDITION

PER F.M.S. LA PLATA

No. 8878

BUENOS AYRES, SUNDAY, APRIL 3, 1892

XXXI YEAR

David H. Attwell
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The Standard

Nil falsi audeam nil veri non audeam dicere.
CICERO.

SUNDAY, APRIL 3, 1892

TELEGRAMS

(via Galveston.)

Boston, 1st—The news given by the Lisbon papers of the fire said to have occurred in this city, with a loss of fifty lives, is quite false.

Berlin, 1st—The Lower House sanctioned to-day the Bill for restoring to the Duke of Cumberland the properties of the Guelph Fund.

Paris, 1st—The police continue to pursue the Anarchists. They are now searching for 15,000 dynamite cartridges said to be concealed in the inn at which Kavachal stayed.

London, 1st—The owner of the house in which Shakespeare lived has decided to sell it. Mrs. Hathaway has offered him £3,000. The Americans interested are notified of the sale, in order to induce them to bid.

Madrid, 1st—Robledo, Minister of the Colonies, answered to-day in the Senate the attacks made on him about the Cuban Budget and the advance of a million of dollars made to the Transatlantic Navigation Company. It was the Liberal minority in Parliament that called on him for an explanation.

Constantinople 1st—A Special Commission, of which Ashmed Eyoub is the head, left last night with the Firman for the investiture of the Khedive. The Firman is the same as previous ones, except that Egypt is now styled a province instead of a Principality.

Cincinnati, 1st—The steamer Golden Rule has been destroyed by fire: 12 men perished.

Rome, 1st—Officialdom in Italy is now likewise enthused about the Chicago Exhibition, and is urging the manufacturers to send their best productions.

Madrid, 1st—The Duchess Pastrana has died, leaving a great part of her fortune to the Jesuits.

New York, 1st—News from Venezuela to-day confirms the revolution against the Government of Palacios.

London, 1st—Six Anarchists have been arrested in Staffordshire and confess to having made bombs for use in Russia.

Lisbon, 1st—The Cabinet crisis is intensified by the Minister of Public Works threatening to resign, as he says he could contract with another company for the laying of the cable to the Azores on better terms than those which the Premier is inclined to grant.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

At an early hour yesterday morning it was known that the Government had declared a state of siege for the whole republic, in consequence of important information connected with the extreme Radical party. The telegraph offices were closed to the public, and the police had taken active measures, in arresting Dr. Alem and other leaders, besides seizing all the books and papers at the various political clubs of that party. For some days back the walls of the city were placarded with notices convening a meeting of Radicals at Plaza Mayo, to-morrow, which caused a general feeling of uneasiness. We learn that Dr. Alem, Colonels Figueroa and Irigoyen and 7 others have been conveyed aboard a war-vessel to the Outer Roads, and there is now every chance of the election of Electors, on the 10th inst., passing off without trouble.

The provincial Government of Buenos Ayres invented a Railway-tax to come into operation on April 1st, which was calculated to produce 350,000 per annum. It was to begin at 5 cents on each railway ticket, irrespective of distance, and in process of time would certainly have been raised to 50 cents, in order to fill the exhausted Treasury of La Plata. The Attorney General, however, reported to the National Government that the tax was illegal on two grounds: 1st. Because the Constitution lays down that a man may travel from one end to another of the Republic without tax or hindrance. 2ndly. Because the various railways are by their concessions exempted from tax in any form whatever. The Governor has, therefore, been compelled to rescind the tax in question. Not so the Governors of Santa Fé and Entre Rios who continue to levy Blackmail in the form of a local export tax on wheat, wool etc, in spite of the decree of the Federal Court declaring such tax illegal and fraudulent.

On the retirement of Dr. Lopez the portfolio of National Finance was confided to Mr. Emilio Hansen, for many years sub-secretary of that department. He is a young man of the highest talents, but unfortunately a pupil of the High Tariff school founded in 1876 by Dr. V. de La Plaza.

It is gratifying to note a remarkable revival of trade, the Customs revenue for the quarter ending March 31st shewing an increase of 106 per cent over the corresponding quarter for 1891. If the trade of the currrent year keep up to the present standard the customs-revenue for 1892 will reach 80 millions currency, or £4,500,000 sterling, against £3,000,000 in 1891. The total revenue would thus amount to about £5,600,000, and leave a surplus for service of the foreign debt. There is, of course, no prospect of resuming the full payment of couponsin January 1894, as stipulated in the Moratorio, but we have at least some basis for coming to a reasonable arrangement with the bondholders in London.

We regret to report 16 cases of Yellow Fever in our port, aboard the steamer Rosario, which touched at Rio Janeyro in coming from Genoa. It appears she had no communication with the shore and remained only 20 hours, but the fever declared itself on board soon after her departure from Rio. Letters from that port also mention that the plague is unabated, and several English persons have died.

Meantime the health of Buenos Ayres is good, except that numerous cases of typhoid fever have occurred, especially among persons recently arrived from Mar del Plata, which has given rise to an impression that the water-supply of that fashionable bathing-place is at fault. Happily the disease is of so mild a character that we have heard of no cases proving fatal.

The Madero port-works progress, and water has been let into Dock No. 3, but the docks do not give complete satisfaction, the steamer Wordsworth having been delayed some days in endeavoring to leave port for Europe. Among her passengers were the Hon. Mr. Pakenham, British Minister, and Mrs. Pakenham.

The American squadron under Admiral Walker left on the 26th ult., we believe for Cape of Good Hope. There was a great display of courtesies between the Admiral and President Pellegrini during the brief stay of the squadron in these waters, and rumors have been current that Admiral Walker was bearer of a mission from the United States Government from the conclusion of a commercial treaty on reciprocal grounds.

The new Brazilian Minister has presented his credentials, and the speeches exchanged between him and the President of the Republic are more than usually cordial, excluding any suspicion of possible difficulties about the Misiones frontier, which has been in discussion for 135 years and will doubtless be settled amicably before the close of the century.

Baron Hirsch's colonists continue to complain of the delay in giving them their farms. They appear to have suffered great hardships, and look forward to the arrival of Col. Goldsmid for some improvement in their condition. Some of them were murdered, as we mentioned last month, and the condition of the greater number is so pitiable that they have published a letter in our columns to the effect that they would rather be in Russia. So far as we can judge there has been great mismanagement somewhere, except during the brief period that Mr. Cullen was the Baron's agent. This gentleman had their interests so much at heart that the colonists call him their "father," although he is a Christian, and it is a great misfortune that he was removed at the moment when his efforts were ripe for execution on their behalf.

Some of the most appalling murders ever recorded in South America have been committed lately in the vicinity of Ramallo and other places. At Ramallo a family of 3 persons was butchered under circumstances of peculiar atrocity by a well-known assassin, who also murdered 3 other persons in the same locality last Christmas, but he is not arrested; some of his accomplices, however, have been. We cannot call to mind in the last 35 years any time at which red-handed murder stalked through the country so defiantly as of late. It seems that the Constitution does not allow of the National Government interfering, and the provincial authorities are worthless. Two murderers (one a policeman) have been Lynched in Santa Fé, but not before many poor colonists had been murdered in their homes, including the widow of Mr. Consul Stoessel.

Sir Vincent Barrington on the part of the St. John's Ambulance Association has met with every encouragement from President Pellegrini and the Chief of Police (Dr. Donovan), both of whom are determined to adopt the measures proposed by him for rendering immediate relief to injured persons. He has also found every co-operation from the railway managers and from Dr. Coni, head of the municipal health department.

St. Patrick's Day was celebrated by the Irish residents with great "eclat." The new church of the Passionist Fathers in this city was inaugurated, as well as Father Sheehy's new chapel of St. Patrick at Rosario. A banquet at which 60 gentlemen assisted took place in our city, the most remarkable speech being that of the new Finance Minister, Mr. Hansen, who is grandson of an Irish settler.

Among passengers recently arrived is Mr. Herbert Ward, of the Stanley Congo expedition, who promises to give a lecture in aid of the British Hospital and returns to England per R. M. S. Clyde on the 13th inst.

We regret to say that 144,500 shares of the old National Bank have been lost in transmission from London. The lot probably includes the shares in this bank held by Baring Brothers. It may illustrate the losses in Argentine securities if we say that the said 144,500 shares when shipped from here to England represented a market value of about £4,400,000 sterling, and that their present value is hardly £200,000.

There is nothing new in the position at Montevideo. The papers of that city continue to discuss banking frauds in the past and schemes of new banks for the future. Grave complaints reach us about the treatment of passengers in quarantine at Flores Island.

The Exchange market closes dull at the following rates:—
On London 48¼.
On Paris 5.08½.

THE CONSPIRACY.

ALL THE DETAILS.

(From the "Nacion.")

B. Ayres, April 2.

Up to four o'clock this morning the Ministers were discussing in council the measures to be taken in view of the discovery of the conspiracy.

As we have repeatedly announced, Government held most of the details of the plot and was waiting for a further development of events to proceed with energy and decision.

Yesterday two of the revolutionary agents, Acuña of Catamarca and Lopez Colombres of Santiago, were arrested and cross-examined. They were then confronted one with the other and became involved in contradictions. Finally they confirmed and amplified the details already held by the authoritics. These details are as follow:—

The plan was to create armed disturbances in several places at the same time and in the midst of the confusion to attack and seize the President of the Republic, General Roca, General Mitre and other personages. Armed groups were to take up their position in front of each police-station on the outbreak of the disturbances and prevent the police-reserves from issuing. The police would in this way be kept at arms' length. In the meantime other groups would attack the houses of the personages above mentioned and take them dead or alive.

The revolutionist officers would endeavor to persuade their soldiers to follow them. The conspiracy proving triumphant, Dr. Alem would be proclaimed dictator.

It would appear that dynamite and Orsini bombs were to play an important role in this conspiracy. The movement was to be supported simultaneously in several provinces. Arms were to be sent etc.

In possession of these and other data the Government met in council at 10 o'clock last night. The meeting lasted till 4 o'clock this morning, when it was decided to declare a state of siege and arrest Alem, Liliedal, Torino, Leguizamon, Barrotoveña, Castellanos and others, as well as the revolutionist officers in the army.

Dr. Bernardo Irigoyen appears to be implicated, and the President has ordered him to consider himself under arrest in his estancia.

In the meantime the police are actively looking for the war-material which is supposed to be stored in different parts of the town.

After having signed the appended decree President Pellegrini repaired to the Policia where he ordered several arrests, the intervention of the telegraph line, and the seizure of the Radical Club in Calle Cangallo.

The following is the decree alluded to:—

B. Ayres, April 2nd.

Whereas the Government is in possession, for some time past, of information of a conspiracy orga ized by a political party to subvert the constitutional order of things here and in several of the provinces, and considering—

That the conspirators endeavoured to soborn officers of the army and navy, police-employees, and were storing firearms

That the object aimed at exceeds in barbarity anything yet witnessed in the Republic in the way of anarchical movements, since one of the objects in view was the assassination of persons in authority, prominent officers in the army and popular citizens

That the Government has obtained the written and palpable proofs of this information,

That although the faithful forces of the Nation would suppress a conspiracy to raise a dictatorship based on crime and anarchy, blood would be spilt in the struggle,

That it is the duty of Government to prevent such things by the use of the means allowed by the Constitution,

The President of the Republic

DECREES

Art. 1.—The territory of the Republic is hereby declared under a state of siege

Art. 2.—Let this be communicated, etc.

CARLOS PELLEGRINI
Jose Zapata
Estanislao Zeballos
Juan Ballestra
Nicolas Levalle

We may add to the above that yesterday Alem and the other Radicals arrested were placed on board the cruiser Argentina.

ROSARIO.

(From our own Correspondent.)

March, 30th.

It is strange that Argentines are not yet convinced that their system of government, a confederation of independent states, is a curse to the country, an incubus, a system that will render impossible any respectable national or provincial administration. It would seem as if the Latin races of the new world are totally incapable of comprehending the principles of government. It would seem that the Spanish races and their descendants, in all countries, can only be tyrants or slaves, never free citizens. Take the Argentine Republic, for instance, without going farther; ever since the accession of Buenos Aires to the Confederation, and the presidency of General Mitre, (not to stir up the abominations of former days) can any Argentine point to one single provincial government that has not been a disgrace to civilization? When any honest, well intentioned man was, by a mistake, elected governor, as in the case of Oroño and two or three others, he was certain to be kicked out by a revolution or some dirty intrigue. Yet with this ugly fact before their eyes for half a century or more, the utter impossibility of the provinces to govern themselves, Argentines still swear by the federal system, and stand up for the autonomy of the provinces that, as a rule, are not Argentine at all, but simply loose units of an agglomeration of antagonistic states.

Of all the misgoverned federal states, I think that the Governments of Santa Fé have been the most guilty. The province is wealthy, the inhabitants are industrious and pacific, no revolutions or even serious opposition: there was no reason whatever for our administrators not to surround themselves with the best men and sound elements and govern in a straightforward, honest, liberal and enlightened manner. But no. They preferred to act so as to merit the opprobrium that General Mitre heaped on them when he stigmatized our authorities as little better than Pampa Indians; and Dr. Lopez's cutting observation, referring to the provincial governments: "let them remain with their autonomy and continue robbing." And yet there is no patriotic voice raised to suggest a change in the Constitution, and suppress once and for ever these one-donkey parodies, calling themselves independent states, and organize a respectable and powerful untiarian government, like that of Chile.

Amongst other nice characteristics of our Santa Fé is its notoriety for crime; homicide and murder are so rife that they merit only a passing paragraph in the papers. You may remember, or probably you do not, the incident was considered so insignificant amongst hundreds, the murder of a German cook of a vessel in Colastiné. The German Government took the matter up, for the Santa Fé Government, instead of punishing the murderer, a comisario, coolly reinstated him in his office after a few days suspension. Teutonic equanimity could not stand this; pressure was brought to bear on the National authorities, with the result that the Minister of Foreign Affairs has hauled our governor over the coals in a manner unprecedented in the Argentine Republic. But, "cui bono"; the hides of our blessed provincial authorities are as tough as that of a rhinoceros, and Dr. Cafferata will only exclaim: "what ridiculous nonsense to make such a fuss over the killing of a poor cook, when the occurrence is so common in the province." It is rather significant and like writing on the wall, that in one of the colonies a red-handed assassin was lynched publicly, and that the *Capital*, which stands at the head of the provincial press, advocates the intervention of the National Government, to depose our authorities, and give the province a constitutional and respectable administration.

Our esteemed friend, Dr. W. Stewart, the popular British Consul in Paraguay, passed through Rosario the other day. I was much disappointed at not seeing him, for he made no stay here. It is truly a great treat to converse with a gentleman of the great attainments of Dr. Stewart, with his vast experience in that flowery land of oranges. I wish he would write a book; he could make a most interesting one.

The crisis is as intense as ever, and no appearance of a silver lining to the cloud. The harvest certainly causes an ephemeral activity, but it is more in the colonies than in the capitals. Country merchants are paying up their debts, but purchase very little in return. The colonists have become regular misers, and fearful of the continuance of bad times, hoard up their money and only buy what is strictly indispensable. Notwithstanding the great fall in gold, such is the want of confidence in the situation that retailers do not dare to lower their prices, which are more or less famine rates Of course the scandalous protective duties intensify the situation. O for a finance minister endowed with common sense and a sincere desire for his country's welfare! Free trade or low duties is the only salvation for the Republic; the only means to enable her to pay her debts and reestablish her credit.

There is only one solitary gleam of sunshine in our political, commercial, economical, social and culinary atmosphere; potatoes are cheap!

The London creditors of the Rosario Municipality have offered to receive the payment of the interest on the debt, (in all 7½ millions gold) in legal currency at par, from date to the year 1900. The Municipality had offered to pay the service of the debt in paper at par, from 1894 to 1900, delivering in payment of the service for 1892 $300,000 and for 1893, $400,000. The creditors have refused this offer, but will arrange on the lines mentioned, full payment of the interest in paper from date to 1900. This means a considerable shrinkage for the poor shareholders of the loan. Interest alone, not to say anything of amortization, which is an affair for the far future, amounts to $450,000 gold; and the worst of it is we have no assets to show for the principal except two or three hundred squares of paved streets. It is a consolation to know that the creditors can't seize them.

W. P.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

The provinces on Friday were still in blissful ignorance of the discovery of the conspiracy here and the arrest of the conspirators, so that we cannot feel surprised at finding no reflection of political hysterics in the columns of our provincial exchanges. A murder here, a robbery there, an odd defalcation, school-masters protests against the non-payment of their salaries, drought in one place, floods in another, and hardupness everywhere make up the daily budget of news in these enlightened exchanges from the provincial capitals. We note that the Mendoza Government has accepted the resignation of the Finance Minister, Major Day. Dr. Salas, the Premier, has taken over the finance portfolio 'pro tem.' The Mendocinos will find it hard to get as good a man as the retiring Major. Further measures have been adopted to prevent the spreading of diphtheria. The local Governor has issued a decree prohibiting the attendance at school of those children in whose families diphtheria has broken out. Several schools, as we announced in our last, have been closed. We suggest that the buildings be whitewashed and placed in proper hygienic conditions while closed. The balance of the amount voted for killing the locusts is to be applied towards stemming the progress of the plague.

Corrientes has been telegraphically cut off from B. Ayres and in fact civilization for the last ten days, a circumstance that has certainly attracted no attention here, but which roused considerable alarm amongst the good Correntinos themselves, who appear to look upon the fact as a sure indication of the presence of electricity, revolutionary electricity, in the air. The wires were destroyed by some unknown parties between La Paz and Parana; and that reminds us that there was a rumor in the wind yesterday to the effect that 1,500 rifles had been purchased in Montevideo for peaceful Entre Rios. Now that the cat is out of the bag, the good Correntinos can claim the honor of "having smelt a rat," which reflects credit on their perspicacity.

There is the usual scholarly wail of learned woe from Parana, where the schoolmasters have not been paid for the last three months. Provincial Governments seem to think that schoolmasters can live on air.

Our Rosario exchanges of Friday state that the Bomberos or fire men, a regular regiment in these latitudes, had been kept "acuartelados" or under arms, as a mild precaution in case of a political outbreak.

On Thursday night a fire broke out in Mr. Calvanico's store in Bahia Blanca and completely gutted the premises. The losses are estimated at $20,000, part of which was insured. Influenza has broken out in Bahia Blanca. One half of the population is down with it, and the other half is already coughing and sneezing. The Bahia Blanqueños last month exported from their port 1,600 tons of wheat, making a total of 4,000 tons since the beginning of the year. There is, therefore, a pretty strong spark of life in Bahia Blanca yet, in spite of the double prostration brought on by the influenza and the crisis.

The Rosario Bateman Legacy case can never aspire to the celebrity of its "tocayo" here, but is doing its best. The Municipality refuse to receive the works, and the Company threatens to go to law if some arrangement be not come to.

PAYSANDU.

Heavy rains and warm weather have continued during the present month. The flocks and herds promise well to pass through the coming winter without serious loss. Scab has broken out on various estancias, and as the lambing season is coming on, the greatest care will be required to eradicate the contagion. An efficient scab law is sadly wanted, as many flockmasters complain that their neighbours do not take the trouble to cure the sheep, and hence the difficulty of keeping their flocks clear.

Considerable attention is being paid to horse breeding and advantage has been widely taken to secure brood mares at the dispersion of the late Baron Maua's stud, near Mercedes. Mr. Charles Croker owns a fine thoroughbred stallion, Dandy Dick, and two mares of the same breed. Dr. Walker improves with the Hackney blood, which is rapidly becoming popular. Mr. Calvert has some fine Percheron and Normand sires. Several Orloff trot ers have found homes in various estancias. So far few Clydesdales or Suffolk Punches have been used in the department. Mr. John O'Connor, of Villa Colon, is breeding from a fine Cleveland Bay of great promise. Messrs Loraine and Company have some fine young stock from Napoleon, an Anglo-Normand stallion imported from St. Lo. The breeding of these two latter races is not dissimilar; in the formation of the breeds thorough bred sires have been fully used; but the former has been bred under individual superintendence, whereas the French horses owe a great deal of their excellence to a well defined policy carried out by competent Government officials for upwards of a hundred years, hence the breed is especially remarkable for their stylish, high headed appearance and proud stepping action.

Although these valuable sires have been imported into the department we cannot conceal the disappointment that may ensue if the owners are not prepared for the most liberal treatment of their progeny. However prepotent for good be the sires, the progeny must suffer by the modifications of their surroundings. There is a tendency in all animal life to adapt itself to the conditions under which it must exist, and unless these conditions are as favorable as under those which their sires were raised, much disappointment will be met with by horse breeders. There is perhaps no variety of animals that have been domesticated by man in which the effects of climate and nutrition are more apparent than in the horse. In temperate regions grassy plains and abundant nutrition produce increase of size and strength; a bleak and cold climate and scanty subsistence dwarf the frame and produce the hardy diminutive pony, and this diminution in size must take place on our camps if the young are left entirely to take care of themselves.

All these improved breeds are not adapted "to all climates and all conditions of life." To be at their best they must each be kept, as near as possible, under the same conditions of food and climate as those under which the various breeds have attained their high excellence. Any material change in their "environment" is liable ultimately to make a material change in the characters of breed. These changes are usually unfavorable ones, but not necessarily so. Change of itself, when in the direction of better care and more generous feeding etc. will tend to produce greater size, a more graceful form and greater excellence. At the same time, improvements in these points are quite likely to be at the expense of what is termed hardiness or ability to withstand exposure or rough usage, for which our "criollo" horses are so distinguished.

Probably during no time in our history has so much attention been devoted to agriculture as at the present. So far our efforts are of the most primitive description. The implements used are of the most simple kind, the plough and the harrow is all that is generally seen. Gang ploughs, cultivators, rollers, improved harrows have not yet made their appearance. The vast importance of clean, true seed has yet to receive attention. Fungus diseases that devastate our crops are little understood, or their remedies. The rich stores of fertilizers that annually leave the country are unheeded. Pomology is practically unknown, and little or no attention is taken by the government to develope the richest mine of wealth of the Uruguay. But still all well-wishers are thankful to see the primitive plough at work, in the hopes that a more intelligent appreciation will come in time of the many advantages that our climate and soil offer for the growth of all those products of the semi-tropical zones. Density of population is the prime factor in determining the extent of agricultural development, and in a Department like Paysandu, so sparsely populated, its progress must be slow, but every year finds a substantial advance in this direction.

Cabaña Loraine,
Queguay.

Agricola.

STORM IN ENTRE RIOS.

B. Ayres, 1st April.

Mr. Editor,

In your issue of yesterday I notice, under "Provincial News" you give an account of the disastrous effects of the recent storms in the Province of Entre Rios. As far as the railways are concerned, kindly allow me to rectify your statements, because they convey a very exaggerated idea of the damage done to the lines.

The earthworks of the Villaguay branch have not "been almost completely destroyed"; the pillars of the Gualeguaychú bridge have not "been washed away"; neither will it be necessary "to put on 1,000 navvies for twenty days, in order to repair the lines".

It is perfectly true that at various points breaches were made in the embankments, and that one or two culverts were destroyed; but very energetic measures were adopted to put things straight, and service on the main line will, in all probability, be resumed to-morrow. The Victoria has in no way suffered, and the other branches will soon be in working order again.

Yours faithfully,
P.p. The Entre Rios Railway Company, Ltd.,
F. H. Chevallier Boutell.

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

Lomas, March 31st.

Mr. Editor,

As an interested auditor of Sir Vincent Barrington on Tuesday night, and a would-be cooperator in his noble scheme to alleviate human suffering, I would be glad to know whether the statement made by Mr. Barrow in seconding the vote of thanks to our able lectures, (viz., that "All should now come forward and show their appreciation of the movement, by putting their names down for the classes, to do which all who were not members should at once join the Barracas English Institute") will be carried out in the formation of these classes.

This statement showed a desire to make one of the grandest works ever commenced in this country subservient to the membership of an Institution, and many of the audience went away with the impression that they could not be helpers in the noble work without being members of this Institute.

Such was not the aim of Sir Vincent Barrington, and I am sure Mr. Barrow had no thought of retarding the movement by the impression made by him, which I trust may be dissipated, for the benefit of the many who are only too anxious to join the great army of which Sir Vincent is a noble leader, and receive with ardour the information enabling them to help their fellow men, and who may now be debarred owing to inability to join the Barracas Institute.

Thanking you in anticip.,
I am yours,
A would be Pupil.

JOURNEY TO THE CHACO

We extract as follows from the journal of the *Prensa's* travelling correspondent:—

Barranqueros, Feb. 3rd.—"En fin" we are on board the little steamer Tenco, which belongs to the fleet and of which Captain MacDonnell is the commander. We are on the eve of our departure to explore the river Bermejo. The recollections of the sad fate of so many expeditions is not calculated to cheer us, but we are nevertheless quite enthusiastic and the Captain is in the most excellent spirits. Yesterday we visited the Benitez Colony, on the banks of the Tragadero, a beautiful stream of considerable depth, which places the colony in communication with the Parana. We did the journey in the steamer Bolivia which the ill-starred Captain Page commanded in his unfortunate expedition. General Donovan and his distinguished family were on board; they had been invited by the colonists to visit the Colony. We arrived at the colony at 2 p.m and were enthusiastically welcomed by the settlers. I was soon on friendly terms with the leading colonists, who guided me through the settlement. The soil here, as in the other colonies of the Chaco is of a fertility that can scarcely be imagined. Maize is very extensively grown, and there are many excellent tobacco-plantations. You can see at a glance that the plantations are in a flourishing condition. The maize yields twice and even three times a year. Sugar cane acquires an extraordinary development. Several of the settlers intend growing cotton. Beans yield 200 to one. One of the settlers told me that if Europeans only knew how fertile the Chaco is, they would come out in crowds to colonize it. A manioil factory is to be started shortly in the colony. What is needed is a sugar-factory. There is a splendid opening for one. A starch factory would pay well. Mr Agatti, one of the settlers, told me that if they could get six dollars a ton for their sugar-cane, the entire settlement would soon be an immense sugar-cane plantation. My belief is that the entire Chaco should be a sugar-cane plantation, and in time I dare say it will become so.

I visited the public school, which is under the management of Mdme. Serein. There are 92 children of both sexes attending. A better building is being erected by public subscription.

In crossing the Tragadero, we had to take down the telegraph-wires in order to allow the Bolivia to pass. The Postmaster General should lay a cable, which would save a lot of bother, and at very little expense.

After many adventures, we arrived at Barranqueros a little after midnight. We are to stop at Timbo to take 15 men of the 12th on board. This is a precaution in case we meet with hostile Indians.

Puerto Las Palmas, Feb. 5—After eight hours easy navigation, we arrived here at 7 p.m. We talked through telephone with Mr. Hardy, who owns the Las Palmas estate, which contains some of the finest plantations in the Chaco. Mr. Hardy promised to send us horses. The mosquitoes are terrible here. The neighbors here tell me wonders of the Las Palmas estate.

FROM B. AYRES TO FUERTE ROCA.

Mr. P. F. Roberts writes the following account of his trip to Fuerte Roca:—

"I have just returned from a trip to Fuerte Roca. I journeyed 450 miles in the train and 450 more in Vallee's diligence and a private carriage. I went, beyond Fuerte Roca, to a place called Zapala, marked on the map as situated in the 39th section of the national territories in Neuquen. Zapala, I may say, is situated at the foot of the Andes, whose snow-topped peaks you can see in the distance. The climate there I found in January and February to be delightfully mild. Now and then a cold wind blows.

"I started from B. Ayres taking the Southern Railway train for B. Blanca. At Bahia Blanca I took the North Western train to Hucal in the Pampa Central. At Hucal I took the Vallee diligence to the Colorado, which lies a little over a hundred miles away. I crossed a deserted waterless country. Here and there I found some brushwood and occasionally immense hills of sand. As there is very little grass, you can imagine the condition of the diligence-horses. The great curse of all the country about here is the want of water. I have seen wells sunk 50 yards, and I am told a well was sunk to a depth of one hundred yards without finding drinkable water. Still in some places water is found, principally near the "medanos" or hills, and at very little depth. What a contrast between this deserted territory and the smiling Curumalan colonies which this year have produced 1,300,000 bushels of wheat, valued at five million dollars!

"I wish to particularly call the attention of the authorities to the necessity of improving communication, with a view of bettering the postal arrangements."

Mr. Roberts then gives some particulars of the treatment to which the diligence-horses are subjected. The unfortunate animals are half-starved and are belabored with blows to force them to drag the diligence along. He describes a horrible scene of an Indian belaboring about the head an unfortunate horse that had fallen from sheer exhaustion. It was only by threatening the Indian with a revolver that the miserable savage consented to cease lashing the poor animal.

We gather from Mr. Roberts's letter that what with tired horses and the occasional upsetting of the diligence, the journey is by no means a pleasant one. The best way to reach Fuerte Roca is to take the steamer in the Boca for Patagones. In Patagones the traveller will find neat river-steamers which Mr. de Castro is at present running between Patagones and Fuerte Roca. This is by far the most rational, and we can add from experience, the most pleasant mode of journeying to the Far South. The Rio Negro, upon which Fuerte Roca is situated, is a magnificent river, and the scenery on the banks is most picturesque.

RAILWAY ITEMS.

Government has received a petition from the inhabitants of Mercedes, Curuzu-Cuatia, and Monte-Caseros, who wish the Government to compel the East Argentine and the Argentine North Eastern to establish direct communication between Concordia and Mercedes and intermediate stations. It appears that land-owners in the neighborhood of the stations between Caseros and Mercedes oppose traffic on the roads leading to the stations. This is a question for the Correntino Judges to look into.

Mr. Edgar Courteaux having resigned the Interventorship of the East Argentine Railway, the National Railway Board has asked Government to name a successor.

Cordoba Central—Original line, miles open, 128¼. Traffic receipts for week ending Feb. 21st, 1892: $17,500; as against $20,000 for corresponding period of 1891. Decrease $2,500. Aggregate to date, 1892, $148,200; corresponding period, 1891, $131,295. Increase, $16,905. Central Northern Section, miles open, 5494. Receipts for week ending 21st February, 1892, $34,500; as against $50,000 for corresponding period of 1891. Decrease, $15,500. Aggregate to date, 1892, $274,700. Corresponding period, 1891, $448,248. Decrease, $173,548.

East Argentine—Miles open, 99.—Receipts for week ending 17th Jan., 1892, £559, as against £541 for same time 1891. Increase, £18. Aggregate sterling receipts for 2 weeks and 8 days to 17th January, 1892, £1,459. Corresponding period, 1891, £1,208. Increase £261.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Nobody could complain of want of liveliness and excitement yesterday. The Conspiracy, the state of siege, the wild rumours, the crowds in the streets, the closing of newspapers, the police search for dynamite, the scuffles in Plaza Mayo and a hundred and one other things gave a zest to life after the supreme dullness of the month of March. Particulars of the Gunpowder Plot will be found in another column.

If the young lady who sent us the matrimonial advertizement yesterday will call on us and guarantee it, it can be published: otherwise we beg of her to send for her money.

The new Bishop of Saita will be ordained to-day in the Cathedral by his Grace the Archbishop. There is no more solemn and imposing ceremony in the Church, and we advise those who wish to see it to go to the Cathedral early.

Owing to a broken type the advertizement of letters to be sent to Pedro, Casilla 1104, appeared 104: so the owner of the latter is requested to send any letters he has received to their rightful owner, the aforesaid Peter.

We have received a most able and interesting letter from W. V. B. on the latest trade returns of U. States. This being packet-day we are forced to keep it over till Tuesday.

We are requested to remind the active members of the German and English Choral Societies that rehearsals with the orchestra will be held both on Monday and on Wednesday evening next, at 8 o'clock punctually, in the Salon "Operai Italiani", Cuyo 1374. Every member of the choir is earnestly requested to attend. In consequence of the rehearsal to-morrow evening there will *not* be a meeting of the Buenos Aires Choral Union in the Hall "La France".

The intervention in the River Plate Telegraph Company was removed yesterday: but the messages will still be submitted to Government inspection. We received last night a note from the Post Master General, announcing that Government had ordered the resumption of the telegraph service, except for subversive or other messages prohibited by law.

A really splendid programme has been issued for to-day's races in Palermo, which give promise of being the best we have witnessed for a very long time. Most of our best horses will sport silk during the afternoon, and in the Premio America all the best 'sprinters' of the day will toe the mark, and this race alone should be worth going a long way to see. Our "prognosticos" are:—

Premio Chile—Lego.
" Rio Parana—Remolacha.
" America—Huron.
" Peru—Gettatore.
" Uruguay—Destructor.
" Bolivia—Salaam or Ceres.
" Brazil—Nubifer.

The passengers from Europe by the Tagus will be released from quarantine to-day. Mr. Herbert Ward is amongst them.

The good Zoos hadn't much work on hand last month, and their total cases only reached 62; amongst them five dogs and cats who were leading a dog and cat life in the streets.

The list of crimes violence in Rosario last month makes one's hair stand on end. Every second day almost there was a murder, stabbing case, or violent outrage of some kind. Rosario well deserves its name of the "City of Crime."

We are favoured with the following:

"Dear STANDARD.

For heaven's sake don't bother us with any more oily, soapy speeches delivered by Ministers. They are always the same, and have been so for the last 500 years. We (subscribers) don't care a dam about them.

Give us some news about wheat, maize, cattle, learned pigs, sun spots, or anything else.

I don't care a rap for speeches from official people. Post-prandial speeches, though generally infamously bad, can be tolerated if preceded by a really good dinner, and not otherwise.

Subscriber for 10 years."

There was better health news from the Outer Roads yesterday. All the eighteen yellow fever patients are recovering, and some of them are already again on their debilitated legs.

Yesterday's number of the *Economista Argentina* has a capital article on the mooted arrangement of the foreign debt of B. A. province, and another on our depreciated currency.

Zapallos are now being exported from here to Montevideo. Four thousand arrived there one morning last week, and were snapped up for the markets in ten minutes.

He said everything.—He: "What did your father say when you told him I wanted to marry you?" She: "I'm sure I can't think of it all. Better ask me what he didn't say."

The Chief Director of the G.P.O. has informed the mail-guards in the railway trains that if they continue the practice of first getting drunk and then going to sleep on their journey, he will make the shortest possible work of them.

Tearful intelligence from Mar del Plata, the Argentine Brighton. The Town Hall there has been seized by a flint-hearted creditor, who will bring it to the hammer, and expects to get $54,000 for it. Stiff price for a house in M. del P., even though it be the Town Hall.

Here's a bear story from the *Boston Globe*:—"An ingenious trick which the Siberians employ in capturing bears is the suspending of a very heavy block of wood by a cord from a bough directly in front of a beehive in the hollow trunk of a tree. When the bear comes to rob the hive, he pushes away the block from the door of the hive, and is surprised to find that it comes back and strikes him in the neck. This awakens his rage. Anxious to get the honey, he gives the block a terrible push, and of course it returns with all the more violence and sometimes breaks his skull or knocks out his teeth. It is said that bears sometimes fight with these swinging blocks for half an hour at a time. At last the block gets in a good blow. The bear is thrown to the ground, where he is speedily dispatched by the peasants concealed and awaiting the result of the singular tree duel."

The ocean travellers from Europe will not weep convulsively when they hear that the Director of the Flores Island Lazzaretto has retired into private life. For some cause or other that Lazzaretto has acquired the unenviable reputation of being the worst on earth, and little better than the famous Black Hole of Calcutta.

The *Voz de la Iglesia* announces that His Holiness the Pope has lately been so pestered with telegrams from private people, congregations, etc., asking special favours of him, that he has ordered the Bishops of the world to tell their flocks that the Holy See will pay no attention whatever in future to telegraphic messages addressed to it.

The City Fathers did nothing particular at their sitting on Friday, though quite a number of dry subjects were discussed. In discussing the interesting subject of bill-sticking, three Aldermen exchanged their respective ideas of Spanish grammar, greatly to the edification of their fellow-edilos

The numerous friends of Admiral Fairfax in the River Plate will be glad to hear that he is to succeed Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour in the command of the Channel Squadron, and will be himself replaced as First Sea Lord of the Admiralty by Admiral Sir Frederick Richards.

A match will be played to-day at Palermo between B.A.C.C. and Quilmes Athletic Club. Play commences on arrival of 11.50 a.m. train.

The fortnightly practice of the Lomas Choral Society will be held to-morrow (Monday) at the usual place and time.

The match between Messrs. Kimbal's and Wilding's sloop 'Emma' and Mr. D. Mackinlay's sloop 'Veloz,' both of the Yacht Club Argentino, is to take place to-day at noon, opposite Punta Chica, between San Fernando and San Isidro. A number of friends propose accompanying the race in steam-launches and yachts of the Club. We understand that four of the yachts flying the Club flag will make a cruise in company up the Uruguay during Holy Week.

We strongly advise "A Subscriber" to postpone his visit to Brazil and his acquaintances at Sao Paulo indefinitely "Is there any danger of taking yellow fever in Santos"!!! Why, man alive, we have been cautioning our readers for months past against the frightful ravages of yellow fever there. "A Subscriber" is evidently one of the very few who do not read newspapers. Better stand before a volley from the Volunteers at Palermo than venture to Santos, Rio, or indeed any Brazilian port, just now.

With reference to a letter in our paper of Friday by some of Baron Hirsch's colonists, in which they refused to recognize Mr. Joseph as Rabbi, we are happy to say that we have seen the diploma by Chief Rabbi Isidor of Paris issued in 1882 and certified by Mr. Consul Bemberg, in Mr. Joseph's favor, appointing him Rabbi at Buenos Ayres.

We observe with a gentle sigh that the "no steamer to-night" nuisance of years gone by is again creeping back in the river service between here and Montevideo. We received Thursday's and Friday's papers from the Uruguayan capital together yesterday. There is not over much news in them

REVIVAL OF TRADE.

THE NATIONAL BANK.

March 16th.

The National Bank directors recently appointed by Government decree have published the following statistics relating to the condition of abolishing all obstacles against trade with N. America?

The customs-revenue to date for the current year reaches the sum of $8,300,000 currency, against $8,300,000 for the corresponding period of 1891. There is an increase of 10% per cent.

The Treasury has at present in hand $23,000,000 currency, of which $2,000,000 is in gold. The Treasury's gold-reserve is 25 per cent of the total amount of bank-notes in circulation

justice, according to solemn pact and in accordance with the dictates of civilisation and the destinies of both nations.

Animated with these sentiments and counting on the well-known good will of Y. C. and of this Government, I trust I shall find it an easy task to discharge my mission.

The President made the following reply:—

Mr. Minister,

For the second time I have the satisfaction of receiving you in your character of public interpreter of the friendly sentiments of Brazil towards the Argentine Republic. Your Government, in committing this mission to you, has no doubt desired to shew that it respects your conviction that it is necessary to preserve the most open and most loyal friendship. It will be therefore an easy task for you to cultivate the best official relations for the realization of your object, and you may count on the support claimed by the just esteem in which you are held in this country.

I congratulate myself that you should have recalled the advantages of closer commercial ties, and I feel pleasure in stating that my Government had already made overtures in that sense to your esteemed predecessor, who expressed his frank concurrence.

No fundamental divergence will in future occupy both countries, which may frankly cultivate reciprocal commercial activity, because the hereditary question to which you allude hss already been submitted by both Governments to arbitration, for final solution.

Your mission and the words you have just uttered confirm the prospects of good friendship. My Government receives them without reserve, in the hope of civilizing and reciprocal advantages.

Mr. Minister, you are recognised as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of Brazil.

THE PARAGUAYAN CHACO.

REPORT ON THE QUALITY AND FEATURES OF THE LAND IN THE VICINITY OF LOT NR. 149.

Concepcion, March, 5th. 1892.

Some years ago, when lot Nr. 140 in the Paraguayan Chaco was surveyed and divided into 100 lots of 1 square league each, it was not known that a very important and deep river runs close to the southern border of the lot Nr. 149. This is the Montelindo river, which very likely comes from Bolivia and falls into the river Paraguay some leagues to the North of the mouth of the wellknown river Pejuy. Having lately been explored, it is now perfectly well known, that the Montelindo river has got a deep channel throughout the length of 30 leagues from the mouth in a straight westerly line, this channel varying from 18 feet to 9 feet depth at low water; that it has got barrancos of 3 to 4 metres at low water, and that it never runs dry. But it has got so many bends, and abrupt bends, and it is so filled up with old rotten trees and fresh palms that at the present time it could not very well be used for floating timber down, unless cleared of these obstructions first. The circumstance that this river exists enhances very much the value of lot Nr. 149; some day the Montelindo will be the natural highway to that region of the Central Paraguay Chaco, and make it easy to cut, transport and sell the timber from those rich hard-wood forests, with which the lot Nr. 149 is covered: at the present time there is not a single white man living in or in the vicinity of lot 149, there is no establishment in the Chaco to the west of the Estancia which I have at work and in hand, and situated in the Chaco at the height of Villa Concepcion. Those gentlemen who want to cultivate their camps in the lot Nr. 149 would therefore do well to take note of my experience and follow the rules for cultivation in the Chaco which I here propose. For any new beginner there is only one paying business in the Chaco to begin with, and that is the cattle business. Cattle thrive excellently in the Chaco and they dont want much looking after, which is the chief point, since it is so very difficult to get Paraguayan labourers and peones to go into the Chaco. Paraguayans as a rule are frightened of losing themselves, of the tigers, of the Indians, of the snakes, of the loneliness, of want of food and water, in fact of everything, and it is difficult to engage good peones for the Chaco. There ore it is necessary to commence with a cattle estancia. I reckon with an increase of 70 calves per year for each 100 cows, I have got, and both cows, bulls, novillos and terneros are as fat and have always been as fat as I have not seen cattle in other parts of Paraguay. I have had very few deaths amongst my cattle, some 5 or 6 head: one animal was struck down by lightning, 3 have been bitten by snakes, 2 died in the camp without any apparent cause. The Indians in this part of the Chaco are very tame and good, and I have never had any quarrel with any of them. No Indian ever tried to do me or the cattle the slightest injury, in fact they are rather afraid of coming near the cattle. Tigers I have never seen in the Chaco, nor have I ever heard of any one else having seen a tiger hereabout. A cattle estancia can not be established, without bringing plenty of horses and mares, and my experience goes to show that horses only thrive in the Chaco after being well accustomed for years to the climate, the grass, the water. I brought 50 horses and mares to the Chaco: of these, 25 have died within 2 years, but the rest are as fat, lively and in so good a general condition, that I am in hopes that now they are accustumed to the Chaco and will hold out for years to come.

The open land about here is not suitable for agriculture, for the soil is too clayey; in order to raise crops it is necessary to clear the forest land first. Several gentlemen have inquired whether it would be well to go to the expense of taking judicial possession of their camp, before starting an establishment on their property. It is my advice not to do anything of the kind, but to save the money and employ it to buy so many more head of cattle, with which to go out more or less to the property in question, and squat down at any place that seems convenient.

Houses which are built in the Chaco are of so little value, that they may be pulled down again at any time without loss, if it should be found out that the owner of it is not on his own camp; but for twenty years to come it is not very likely that there will be any question of limits between the occupants of lot No. 149, and it is much better that owners of camp in the Chaco should be incited to occupy with cattle any place they like than see them stay away on account of not being able to find their particular camp. Leisure time can always be employed with beneill, going out shooting and collecting deer skins, which now are at a high price.

It will be a benefit for the Chaco that Government appointed lately Mr. Grubb, of the South American mission, to be Comandante of the Chaco, to keep order.

Mr. Grubb accompanied me in my last exploration of the river Montelindo and he penetrated with me into the lot No. 149, where we took observations.

He knows most of the Indians, and his presence will give much support to those gentlemen who will settle down in lot No. 149; in fact, it will now be easier than before to go out to the Chaco camp. The first thing to be done by Mr. Grubb and my exertions will be to establish a cartroad due West from here to the "toldo" Guazu, so that travellers can keep this road and know where to find support. This being done, I can trustfully invite any one of the owners of lot No. 149 to come here, where they will find saddle horses and support, and take a look at their property in the Chaco before they determine to settle down.

P. A. Freund.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Saturday, March 19th.

The scandals in the management of the branch of the National Bank in Corrientes are the topic of the day. In a previous issue we gave a list of discounts supposed to have been made in favor of "parties unknown," exceeding an aggregate of one million dollars. This ugly question is becoming daily more complicated. The dismissed directors of the National Bank have actually charged one of the Ministers in the National Cabinet with recommending to them for the post of manager of the branch in Corrientes one of the employees of that bank, and accomplice in the frauds discovered. The Minister in question retorted that such a charge was a slander and an imposture; but ex-Director Demarchi published this afternoon in the *Diario* the very notes of the Minister in question recommending the said employé. Thus the matter stands, and another evolution in the Cabinet is looming on the horizon.

The Allan line s.s. Waldensian, which arrived at Montevideo on the 18th inst. from Glasgow, Liverpool and Havre, spoke the following vessels during the voyage:—

February 29th—Spoke British ship Lord Canning, bound to San Francisco, wish to be reported, all well, lat. 25.07 W., long. 21.41 W.

March 1—Danish brig W. R. Q. C., Antwerp to Rio de Janeiro, wish to be reported; lat. 28.8 N., long. 23.23 W.

March 16—British barque Polly Woodside, of Belfast, bound N., lat. 33.8 S., long. 51.5 W.

The Land and Colonies Office proposes to collect for state colonies in the future:—

In the Yeruá colony—$40 per hectare for clean camp; $60 per hectare for camp with house and fence; quintas $80 per hectare and building sites of 250 hectares for $750%.

In the Alvear colony—$25 per hectare; in Chacabuco $10 do.; in Maipu, $10 do; in Conesa $8 do; in Frias $8 do; in Roca $8 do; in Santa Ana $10 do; in Candelaria $10 do.

Monday, March 21st.

The week opened this morning with a sudden spurt in the gold market. Twelve thousand ounces changed hands at the first ring; the price opened at 56.50, fell to 56.30 and closed at 56.40, say 246¾% premium. Sixteen hundred sovereigns were sold; the price opened at 17.50 and closed steady at the same rate, say 247¼% premium. The market closed with a rising tendency.

Immediately after the first ring Mr. Fariña called an auction, and sold—

100 Banco Buenos Ayres at 9½.

50 40% Scrip Banco Hipotecario de la Capital at 12.

40 Banco Agricola-Comercial at 15.

36 Hipodromo Nacional at 42.

12 do do at 42.

Other shares and stocks announced for auction to-day were withdrawn. It may be remembered that in to-day's auction the Bonos of the Banco Hipotecario de la Capital—40% gold paid up—fetched only $12 paper, whilst they have been steadily quoted on the black board during business hours at $41 gold.

The Mattaldi furniture store, which was reduced to ashes last night, in the Calle Callao, was insured for $15,000 in the Norwich Union and 15,000 in the Royal. The only articles saved in the wreckage were three beautifully gilt chairs.

Mr. A. Walker, agent of the new Australia Cooperative Settlement Association, has applied to the National Government for a land grant of 64 square leagues to start agricultural families under the provisions of the Homestead Law. Mr. Walker proposes to start 250 families on each section of 32 leagues within a term of 4 years, and applies for grants in Chubut, Rio Negro, and Neuquen colonies. The Land and Colonies Office has reported favorably on Mr. Walker's application.

The news from Montevideo was unfavorable to-day. At an early hour it was known that our frisky neighbors had begun to run on the London and River Plate Bank branch there. Later in the day it was announced that the run was acquiring larger proportions every moment. Innumerable telegrams were sent up to this market with the disagreeable news, but the verdict of one and all was that the banking colossus could afford to laugh at the run. Some telegrams maintain that the run on the bank is the work of "wreckers," and this we readily believe. We think that too much importance is attached to the run in Montevideo.

An uncomfortable feeling was rampant in the gold market this afternoon and the premium rose rapidly. Twelve thousand ounces were sold for to-morrow: the price opened at 56.50 and touched 56.80: the market closed at 56.70, say 248¾% premium. Eleven hundred sovereigns were sold: the price opened at 17.58 and closed at 17.60, say 249¼%. At the last moment there were buyers of ounces at 56.80, say 249 per cent premium, but this was the quotation on the Corrientes.

Mr. Uladislao Frias, director of the Caja de Conversion, sent in his resignation to the National Government to-day.

The National Government accepted to-day the resignations tendered by Mr. Victor Martinez, Chairman, Messrs Areco and Chas. Directors of the Caja de Conversion. The President of the Republic and Mr. Hansen, Minister of Finance, were closeted this evening, busily engaged in drawing up the answer to the above gentlemen, whose notes of resignation were somewhat intemperate.

Tuesday, March 22.

The gold market opened with a very bullish feeling this morning. Over fifteen thousand ounces changed hands at the first ring: the price opened at 57.10, weakened slightly, and closed at 56.80, hard, say 249% premium. Over three thousand sovereigns were sold at 17.70 to 17.66, say 250¼% premium. All kinds of queer rumors were afloat today with regard to politics and finances in general, and the market ruled very firm all morning.

Advices from Montevideo stated that the run on the London and River Plate Bank had subsided. Our frisky friends on the other side of the river are old hands at this game of running on banks; they play into the hands of so-called "cambistas," or money-changers, who receive the notes of the Bank at a discount and collect them at par. The only victim in this kind of business is the public, and they ought to be wise by this time. The banking colossus of the Plate, as the London and River Plate Bank has been called, can face any run, whether in Rosario, the Mount, Paysandu or Buenos Ayres.

It is amusing to read that the run on the London Bank in Montevideo was caused by a rumor that the Bank was implicated in Murrietta's affairs. We need hardly add that no bank in the Plate has had business connections with Messrs. Murrieta for the last two years. Others floated the rumor that the Bank of England had come down on the 27 guarantors of the Baring fund, requesting them to pay their respective guarantees. All these reports turned out to be moonshine, but the rumors for the moment afforded plenty of opportunities for wreckers to vent their feelings.

All the late rumours about a crisis in politics helped to put up the price of gold to-day. Some absurd reports were floated about yesterday's Cabinet meeting, the particulars of which were kept secret. We should think that the topic under discussion was the Caja de Conversion muddle. With regard to home politics, it turns out that there is a split in the Committee of the National Party—nothing more. Meantime, the market has grown susceptible of late and is very gullible—in this frame of mind, the bulls can easily influence the market. Last night, for instance, the ounce jumped to 57$ on the kerb-stone in the Calle Florida, under the impression of a score of unfavorable rumors.

Don Emilio Hansen, Minister of Finance, addressed a note to-day to Mr. Areco, director of the Caja de Conversion, answering all the charges contained in the resignation note of the latter, and conveying to him the thanks of the Government for his many and valued services to the country. The Minister's note is a polite reminder that the dissensions in the Caja de Conversion can never excuse the intemperate tone of Mr. Areco's note to the Government. Mr. Hansen's note to Mr. Martinez is more mellifluous, thanks him for his valuable services, and regrets his resignation. That to Mr. Frias is of the same tenor. That to Mr. Chas is the longest of all these epistles, and enters into all the subjects that have led to the break-up of the Caja Board, the small note issue, the Cordoba Bonos, and the Tucuman Debt arrangement. The Minister says that the Cordoba Bonos question will be submitted to Congress. The market, at large however, from some cause or other, has applauded the course taken by the three ex-directors of the Caja de Conversion, as well as the very outspoken language of the respective notes of resignation.

Mr. Francis Seeber has offered to sell to the National Government a property in the Calle Viamonte Nos 430 to 440 for $400,000%. The house has forty rooms and might serve as a museum for the Department of mining or other similar purposes. A committee appointed to study the matter has reported favourably on Mr. Seeber's offer, adding that the property is worth $388,619, which might be paid to Mr. Seeber in land bills at 3, 6, 9 and 12 months.

Wednesday, March 23.

The gold market ruled very bullish all morning and the price of ounces rose forty cents. Eighteen thousand ounces changed hands at the first ring: the price opened at 56.90, rose to 57.30 and closed at 57.20, say 251¼% premium. Thirteen thousand sovereigns were sold; the price opened at 17.65 and closed at 17.75, say 252¼% premium. The feeling in the speculation was very firm all morning, owing to a distrust that is gradually creeping into the market with regard to the march of politics and finances. The split in the National Party, the slow progress of the latest political evolution, the dead-lock in produce, and the unsteady tenor of national and provincial finances, one and all combine to tire the market and smother the expectations entertained at the beginning of the month. The market, tired of being bearish, is now turning bullish.

For the last three weeks the outside market has been patiently waiting for a headlong fall in gold, fully prepared to plunge into the speculative eddy the moment prices broke away. The ease with which gold was hurled down in February led many to expect that the same tactics would meet with the same success this month; but all along we have witnessed a more stubborn gold preminm, and, but for the valuable help of the Deutsche Uebersee Bank, which has been drawing steadily and heavily for the last six days, gold would have risen to 58 or 59 dollars to the ounce. There is no denying the revulsion of speculative feeling in the market, since the expectations of the bears have been disappointed and any bullish campaign under present circumstances is bound to make headway: the very bears are beginning to doubt at the present juncture and feel inclined to go with a bullish current.

Our Uruguayan colleagues agree that the run on the branch of the London and River Plate Bank in Montevideo was produced by wreckers. The run, however, did not amount to much. There could be no better proof of the soundness of that branch than the following figures of the last balance-sheet:—

ASSETS—

	$f.
Bills	5,071,111
Cash	4,261,537
	9,332,648

LIABILITIES—

	$f.
Capital	1,500,000
Creditors	5,781,088
Issue	2,051,560
	9,532,648

The large amount of cash compared with the amount of paper issue is remarkable. After converting all its notes the bank would still have a cash balance of over two million gold dollars.

The barraca of Messrs. Torterola Hijos & Co., in Montevideo, which was burnt to the ground yesterday was insured in the La Nacional Company in the Mount for $30,000: the losses are calculated at $26,000 to $28,000. The iron shop alongside was insured in the same company for $15,000, more or less the amount of losses suffered there also by the conflagration.

The wool markets continue quiet. About thirty to forty thousand arrobes arrive daily and change hands. Consignees have ceased storing wools and sell every parcel that arrives: meantime, enormous quantities of wool are locked up in the camp. The artistas maintain that the prices current in the market here are 15 cents higher than in Europe. Buyers believe that bottom has been touched, otherwise they could not operate on the present basis.

The cheques of the Provincial Bank dropped suddenly to-day to 50 % discount: the only explanation of the fact is that an unusual supply of this paper was thrown on the market. This is significant. National Bank cheques were stationary at 30 % discount. Little or nothing is doing in cheques of the English Bank. Bonos of the La Plata Mortgage Bank were quoted at 11 to 12.

The annual meeting of the Sala del Once will come off on the 30th inst.

Don Julio Carrie has sold the following blood-stock from his great estancia in the Junin district:—

100 pure Herefords for $30,000 m/c; buyers Messrs. Unzue and Alzaga, for the famous Potrero estancia in Entre Rios.

200 Durham heifers at $150 m/n each; buyer, Mr. T. Anchorena, for his Estancia Las Tres Lomas.

900 mestizo Herefords at $50 m/c each; buyer, Mr. C. Beltran, of Junin.

Seven thousand ounces changed hands at the second ring: the price opened at $57.30 and closed at $57.50, say 253¼% premium. Over two thousand sovereigns were sold for to-morrow: the price opened at $17.80 and closed at $17.82, say 253½% premium. The feeling in the market was firm and rising.

National Cedulas were in steady demand this afternoon: Series C rushed to 75 and Series E jumped to 81. La Plata Cedulas were also very firm at 29.90. A few shares of the Bolsa Building Co. changed hands at 125. Cheques of the Provincial Bank improved slightly, closing at 49½% discount.

It was resolved at a Cabinet Council to-day that the National Treasury shall pay the salaries of the so-called railway interventors appointed a year ago by the Minister of the Interior. It may be remembered that the Minister of Interior issued orders that all the expenses of this kind of intervention should be met by the respective railway companies, for an interventor was appointed to every railway. As the railway companies refuse to pay the interventors, the Government now orders the payments to be made by the National Treasury, and the amounts to be deducted from the guarantee accounts of the respective railway companies. A quarter's year's salary is due to each of these interventors, and the bill outstanding will form a rather large total. The companies must make up their minds to pay the expense; there is no help for it. The Government also gave orders today that these resolutions of the Cabinet be communicated to the Argentine Commissioner in London, Dr. Victorino de la Plaza, for the benefit of the boards of railway directors at the Cannon-street Hotel. There can be no doubt that these interventors are an imposition, but then guaranteed companies are in question, and the Government is not likely to deal leniently.

The Minister of Finance sent round notes to all the offices of his colleagues requesting information as to the figures of flonting debt and "deuda exigible." The Minister of Finance wants to get at the exact figure of the floating debt of the nation, an incognita at present.

Thursday, March 25.

A large amount of gold from certain outside quarters was thrown on the market to-day, but prices remained firm in spite of the abundant supply. For several days heroic attempts have been made to put down the premium, but the market resists in the most stubborn manner. One thousand ounces changed hands at the first ring; the price opened at 57.30 and closed at 57.10, say 250¾% premium. About three thousand sovereigns were sold; the price opened at 17.75, rose to 17.77, and closed at 17.75, say 252¼% premium. Compared with yesterday's closing rates, the gold market ruled at a slightly lower level to-day, but the feeling in the speculation was more bullish than ever.

There is some uneasiness in the market owing to the uncertainty that hangs around politics. The split in the National Party is far more serious than supposed and may, it is feared, jeopardise the so-called latest political evolution. The croakers in the hall are numerous and some distrust is rampant. The elections come off on the 12th prox. and it is apprehended that the present dissensions may lead to a complete change of programme in the presidential campaign. Bets are freely made on Change against the chances of the present candidate, and to judge by the rumors that are rampant stormy symptoms may soon be visible on the political horizon. We doubt, however, if there be much solid foundation to the rumors that are spread with such speculative eagerness in the hall.

The Minister of Finance issued orders to-day to pay the London and R. Plate Bank 200,000$ for bills of exchanage on Europe. Another order was issued to pay Mr. J. Videla 30,000$ for leather articles supplied to the War Office.

The National Courts have just decided an important case, establishing the right of paying Cedula coupons for service of mortgages of the Provincial Mortgage Bank. Mr. Paez, a mortgagor, offered the coupons to the bank in payment of service in arrears, but the bank insisting on cash, and threatening to foreclose, the coupons were lodged in court and the action instituted. The first move of the bank was to refuse to acknowledge Mr. Paez's legal right to appear, the mortgage not standing in his name, but as it was proved that he effected the mortgage, and moreover was, beyond all doubt, the owner of the land, this point was over-ruled. The bank then claimed privileges, relying upon resolutions passed by the board, but this was also set aside, the court ordering the bank to receive the coupons in payment of the services in arrears. It is needles to say that the case will prove a precedent for many of a similar nature.

Mr. John Malcolm has sold 1000 "novillos" in Lincoln at 26$ 8/10 per head. A sale of 3,000 cows, from one of the Guerrero estancias in the South, is reported at 11$ per head; buyer, Mr Lazaro Repetto.

With regard to the auction of stock of the Banco Hipotecario de la Capital the other day, the market must bear in mind the distinction between shares, share certificates and Bonds. The Bonos are, in fact, debentures and are regularly quoted at 41: the shares or share certificates are seldom if ever quoted. At the auction on Monday the share-certificates, 40% paid up, were quoted at $12 paper.

Saturday, March 26.

The weekly liquidation came off to-day with a fair supply of gold and a steady market. About twenty-two thousand ounces changed hands at the first ring; the price opened at $57.20, fell to 57, rose to 57.30, and closed firm at 57.20, say 251¼ % premium. One thousand sovereigns were sold at 17.75 to 17.77, closing hard at 17.76, say 252¼ % premium. The market closed very hard at last rates.

The gold market ruled very steady at the second ring; nine thousand ounces were sold for Monday: the price opened at $57.30 and prevailed till a few minutes before four when a slight break took place, the market closing at $57.20, same rate as in the morning. Three thousand sovereigns were sold; the price opened at $17.78, rose to $17.80, and closed at $17.76. Stocks and shares ruled dull and weak.

The Minister of the Interior issued a decree to-day appointing Messrs A Ringuelet, Luis Valiente Noailles, and Luis A Huergo as members of a committee of liquidation for the works entrusted to Messrs. Lucas Gonzalez & Co. The committee are empowered to settle the questions between the contracting company and the Department of Public Works, questions which were ventilated before a court of arbitration comprising the above members of the Liquidation Committee. The Committee must work on the basis of the resolutions of the Cabinet Council held on 11th April last year, when the works in question were suspended, also on the basis of the contract for construction, the Public Works Act, the decision of the Court of Arbitrators, and finally of the observations recently made by the Board of Public Works. The Committee must forward a report of their doings to the Minister.

Monday, March 28th.

The gold market opened this morning with an uncomfortable feeling all round, yet the price of ounces fell under a heavy supply of the precious metal. The bad feeling in the hall, however, must make an impression on prices ere long, as there are misgivings as to the elections of the 10th, and a process of intimidation is rampant in some political quarters. Over twenty thousand ounces changed hands at the first ring: the price opened at $57, fell to 56.50, and closed at 56.60, say 247¼ o/o premium. One thousand sovereigns were sold; the price opened at $17.70, fell to 17.55, and closed at 17.60, say 249¼ premium. It was quite remarkable to watch how gold fell this morning in spite of the pessimism in the hall.

It was said in the market to-day that a very heavy wheat transaction had been effected in Rosario. Some said that the operation embraced several hundred thousand fanegas and that all this produce gold was being thrown on the market. This explains in a plausible manner the unexpected fall that took place in gold to-day.

Messrs. Bullrich and Co. sold yesterday 5,510 sheep and 812 cows belonging to Mr. F. Meeks on the La Noria estancia for 26,535$ m/c.

The gold market ruled very weak at the second ring; about thirteen thousand ounces were sold for to-morrow: the price opened at 56.70$ and closed at 56.30, say 246% premium. Two thousand sovereigns were sold at 17.60$ to 17.45, closing price, say 246¾ % premium. Cedulas were steady.

Mr. Quintana, land surveyor, has brought an action against Mr. Boucau for survey of his property in Magdalena, claiming $25,000 m/c. It was intended to make a Centro Agricola out of the property, but Mr. Boucau alleges that Mr. Quintana's plans were never approved by the Government of the Province, an essential requisite. The case will shortly come on for trial.

The British Bank of South America, Ld., requests us to bring to the notice of the public that the following receipts, delivered in London by Dr. V. de la Plaza for shares of the Banco Nacional, have been lost in transmission by post from London to this city:—

Receipt No. 9, for 357 shares of the Banco Nacional de la Republica Argentina.

Receipts Nos. 10-13, for 14,076 shares of the same institution.

Mr. W. R. Grant, the well-known estanciero of the South, was welcomed today on his arrival from Azul. He says that lands in that district are in splendid condition, plenty of grass, and good prospects for the winter. Last week a wave of locusts, three leagues long by one league in width, swept over the district, but did little damage beyond interrupting traffic, for it was impossible to drive through the army of insects. They did not touch the maize-fields, but a great many stragglers have remained behind and have sold out for good on many of our countrymen's estancias.

The Azul Fair was a great success, although the first days were marred by bad weather. There was a strong demand for Lincoln rams, which were picked up fast at $120 to $150 per head; not long ago these rams were a drug in the market at $40 per head. A subscriber informs us that treble the number of animals could have been sold had they been at hand. All the estancieros of Azul appear to have lots of money.

Tuesday, March 29th.

The falling tendency of the gold market was very pronounced at an early hour this morning. The rumor that half a million sterling of Baron Hirsch's gold was being thrown on the market caused a bearish impression, in spite of the political croakers who maintain that politics are at sixes and sevens, and that the country is on the eve of a 'debacle.' As the day grew, the bearish impression of the morning faded away, and a firmer feeling was reflected in a rally in price. An important factor in the daily fluctuations of the premium is the impending settlement of the month's affairs; it is difficult to form an opinion of the relative positions of bears and bulls, but for the last two days the speculation has been favorable to the former, and this would lead one to suppose that the market has run 'long,' not 'short,' in gold this month.

The results of the auction of stock belonging to Mr. F. Meeks on the Estancia La Mora, in Cañuelas, are a fresh proof of the heavy fall in price of stock. At the auction one thousand sheep, bred from splendid rams, were knocked down at $3.70 per head. A broker, a good authority in these matters, assures us that these sheep would have fetched $10 not long ago. Five thousand more sheep of excellent breed were sold at the rate of $3.40 per head. Sixty splendid 'novillos' were sold at $15 per head, next to nothing. Eight hundred cows were knocked down at $10 per head. Meantime, land in Cañuelas is in demand at the rate of $15 per square rent per annum: only 'tamberos' can afford to pay such heavy rent; the estanciero and sheepfarmer must move out further.

The Banco de la Nacion Argentina has opened a branch in Tandil and has appointed Mr. Julian Solveyra, the well-known Bolsa broker, manager. The Board have created another branch in Cañada de Gomez to take over the old National Bank branch and have appointed Messrs E. James, R. Long and J. Voss, as "Consejeros Titulares." The appointment of these gentlemen gives universal satisfaction as they are well known, and highly respected by Argentines and foreigners alike in that district. The Board of the Banco de la Nacion Argentina discounted $400,000 yesterday.

Mr. Charles Lix Klett has received the following very flattering note in connection with his appointment on the Argentine Committee for the World's Columbian Exhibition at Chicago:—

World's Columbian Exposition,
Latin-American Department,
William E. Curtis (in charge),
2 Lafayette Square,
Washington, D.C.,
January 23, 1892.

Señor Carlos Lix-Klett,
Exposition Commissioner,
Buenos Ayres,
Argentine Republic.

Dear Sir,

I have read with much interest and pleasure the decree appointing you a Commissioner for the Argentine Republic in connection with the Chicago Exposition. Your name is so well known in this country, through your writings, that your appointment will be received by the people of the United States as an assurance that your country will be represented at Chicago in a manner commensurate with her importance.

I beg that you will consider me entirely at your service, and that you will call upon me for any information or assistance that it may be in my power to render you.

With sincere wishes that your task may prove both pleasant and successful, I remain, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,
William E. Curtis.

The gold market ruled very firm at the second ring; six thousand ounces were sold for to-morrow; the price opened at $56.40 rose to $56.70, and closed at $56.60, say 247¼% premium. Sovereigns opened at $17.55, rose to $17.60, and closed at $17.58, say 248¾% premium. Cedulas were slightly weaker.

The Minister of Finance gave orders to-day that the La Platense steamer Mercurio call at San Blas, to receive passengers and load cargo there, on her return trip from Patagones.

Minister Hansen issued the following decree to-day:—

Art. 1. All those companies that come under the provisions of the Bounty Law No. 2402 of 9th November 1888 are hereby authorized to export free of duty the products of animals slaughtered and turned into preserved meats by modern appliances, excepted, however, jerked beef, which shall pay the respective duties.

Art. 2. The companies under the law shall prove to satisfaction that the products which they export are preserved meats manufactured with modern appliances.

Art. 3. Let this be communicated.

E. Hansen.

Mr. Henry L. Green has opened agencies of the Royal Mail Steamship Company in Valparaiso and Santiago. The Valparaiso agency is in charge of Messrs Balfour, Williamson and Company and of Messrs Armstrong and Company. Mr. Carlos Rodger is in charge in Santiago. The trip from Valparaiso to Buenos Ayres can now be made in four days and a few hours, nearly all the journey in railway, excepting 16 hours on mule-back. The day is near when the iron rails will stretch from ocean to ocean.

A colleague announces that there are 144,718 shares of the National Bank aboard one of the packets at present in quarantine in the Outer Roads. These shares have been forwarded by the Argentine Commissioner in London, Dr. Victorino de la Plaza, for conversion into Internal Bonds according to the stipulations of the respective law.

The Board of the National Mortgage Bank notify holders of National Gold Cedulas A that on the 1st of April the coupons of October 1891 and April 1892 will be paid in the National Bonds created by law of 27th October 1891.

The Board of the Old Gas Company will begin paying a dividend on shares of series A to-morrow.

Cedula-holders wish to know when the Board of the La Plata Mortgage Bank will resume the publication of the monthly balance-sheets.

The Board of the National Mortgage Bank notify holders of National gold Cedulas A that the option to convert their gold stock into paper Cedulas, according to law of 29th October 1891, will be extended till the 30th September. Gold debtors of the Bank are notified that a further term up to May 31st is allowed for payment of delayed service in gold Cedulas at their face value, on condition that the bonds bear the April 1892 coupon; should this coupon not be attached the debtor can hand in the National Bonds with which the Bank meets the service on these Cedulas or pay in gold at the rate of two to one. Gold debtors can also avail of the option of changing their debts into legal tender, under the provisions of the respective law, up to 31st May. Holders of these gold Cedulas and gold debtors of the National Mortgage Bank should apply for a copy of these new regulations.

Wednesday, March 30.

The alarming rumors that filled the speculative market took shape to-day, and the croakings in the hall were louder than ever. It appears that something has gone wrong in political quarters, that some gunpowder plot is brewing, and that we are on the eve of State of Siege. People are getting tired of this kind of thing and devoutly hope that some measures will be adopted to put an end to the present state of daily and nightly alarms. Too much leniency is displayed in certain matters which affect the public peace of mind, and the result is that the people do not believe in the strength and stability of the powers appointed to govern and insure security for life and property. Thus we already hear the echo of the ominous word—revolution—in the air, and all wonder if the Government have gone to sleep, whilst the geese are cackling at the doors of the Government House.

It is rumoured that a plot has been hatched to upset the present Government; we do not believe it. The stern fact is that a process of intimidation is going on in certain quarters in view of the Presidential election on the 10th prox. It is well known that a certain party comprises the conservative elements in this city, and that these are at a disadvantage when pitted against radical elements, for the simple reason that the former, who form the conservative social basis, are more easily frightened away from the polls than the latter. Under the circumstances, it is the duty of the Government to take steps that will give some pledge that order will be maintained, and that disorder will not be allowed to pass unpunished, as happened, unfortunately, last February.

In spite of all these dismal rumors, the gold market has great faith in the strength of the Government. There could be no better proof of this confidence than the fact that gold did not soar to-day, as expected by the majority before the opening of the ring. About nineteen thousand ounces changed hands at the first ring: the market opened very bullish at $56.90, rose to 57.10, but closed at 56.50, say 247¼% premium. Sovereigns opened at $17.70, but closed at 17.62, say 249½ % premium. The crowd of bulls and bullish outsiders swooped into the hall this morning with expectation of a very heavy rise; they were disappointed. Although the market opened very firm at first, the moment the rumor ran round that a state of siege was imminent, and that a summary end would be put to all the political processions through the streets and firebrand speeches, gold dropped to last night's rates and closed between buyers and sellers at $56⅞ to the ounce.

The local wheat market is in a critical condition. Wheat is superabundant for consumption as well as for export; buyers' limits are far from meeting the demands of sellers. In Rosario, as well as all along the river, we see the same state of affairs as here. Prices for good wheat range from 10$ to 11$ per 100 kilos: inferior qualities are a drug in the market. Many consignees here continue sending heavy parcels of wheat to deposit. The losses of the so-called "acopiadores" or rural speculators in the article are already very heavy. The "degringolade" in the price of maize is another feature of the falling tendency of the market. We may remind our readers that when maize was worth 11 and 12$ per 100 kilos during the harvest, prices paid for consumption as well as for export, we advised farmers to let go; those who sold then made a good business, but they were the few; but many farmers, consignees, and speculators held on; to-day we see old maize, once worth 11 and 12$, selling at 3 to 4$ per 100 kilos according to quality. Contracts for new maize are now being made; over 200,000 bags have been sold at 5 to 5½$ per 100 kilos; the new contracts to-day, however, are quoted at 4.60$ per 100 kilos, the maize delivered in July. Buyers are now drawing back and talk of 4$ per 100 kilos—if we reckon gold at 250% premium, we see that the price is very low indeed.

The losses suffered by the wool men this season find a counterpart in the losses of the dealers in cereals. We thus see this year a strange phenomenon—an enormous depreciation in paper and an incredible fall in value of produce: we may add to the above the heavy fall in the price of sheep and cows and assert that the crisis has invaded the rural districts and touched the very sources of the country's wealth. In the wake of all this we shall see a fall in the value and rent of land, just as we have witnessed in this city.

The general state of affairs outside is not satisfactory and it is idle to hide the fact. Meantime, advices from Europe are unfavourable and the shrewdest men in this market think that the social commotion in the working-classes in Europe must still more affect the prices of raw materials in the world—wools, hides, wheat, maize, etc., etc., have very dubious prospects of improvement this year at least, and it is well to bear this in mind. Our clips and crops may increase enormously, but the fall in the price level will defeat the expectations cherished by producers.

Mr. A. Boutell has been appointed manager of the Mauricio Colony of Baron Hirsch on the Western line. Mr. Boutell left Buenos Ayres this morning to take charge of his post. This appointment shows the excellent intentions of Baron Hirsch's agents in the Plate, for Mr. Boutell's name is a guarantee that the colonists will get fair play—and if they do not succeed it will be their own fault. Mr. A. Boutell is brother of the well-known manager of the Trust and Loan Company in this market.

The Attorney-General has reported favorably on the proposed reduction in the capital of La Buenos Ayres Insurance Co., but says that the reduction can in no manner reduce the responsibility of the company for contracts engaged up to date.

The Land and Colonies Office have rented to Mr. P. Smith 20,000 hectares of State lands in the Santa Cruz territory for eight years at the rate of $60 per league per annum. The same office has rented four leagues in Misiones to Mr. R. Barreiro, to turn out yerba-mate; he must pay to the State 50 cents per 10 kilos of yerba.

The slaughter of the Buenos Ayres saladeros up to date is as follows:—

	Head.
Rocca & Co.	110,000
J. B. Repetto	65,000
L. Repetto	47,000
Fernandez	28,200

A colleague states that one of our banking firms sold yesterday 750,000$ gold; this explains the brake upon the bullish market.

Orders have been issued for the payment of the guarantee of the Argentine North-Eastern for the first half of 1891. The amount is £23,631.

The local board of the Transandine Railway have laid before Government the guarantee account for the Mendoza-Uspallata section for the last half of 1891. The amount is £33,610.

Thursday, March 31

The settlement came off very quietly this morning. If anything, the market was 'long' of gold, and this prevented the heavy rise that under other circumstances would have been the upshot of all the alarming political rumors rampant in the hall. According to the wiseacres, the political situation is becoming daily more critical, and the market is on a volcano threatening eruption at any moment. The majority, however, are of opinion that all this politicalagitation, with its trail of dismal rumors, is a mere dodge, a kind of intimidation, to frighten the citizens away from the polls on the 10th prox. At all events, there is an uncomfortable feeling in the market, but there are no symptoms of panic.

About 21,000 ounces changed hands for cash this morning; the price opened at 56.60, fell to 56.50, rose to 56.70, and closed at 56.60, say 247¼ % premium. Two thousand sovereigns were sold; the price opened at 17.56, rose to 17.58 and closed at 17.57, say 248¼ % premium. The market ruled steady as a rock all morning, and the month of April dawns with a bullish tendency in the speculation. At foot we append a comparative table of the daily closing prices of ounces at the first ring for the last two months, also a comparative table of the value of $100 gold reckoned daily according to the closing prices of ounces:—

Closing prices of ounces at the first ring daily:—

	February.	March.
	$	$
1st	62.90	—
2nd	—	57.10
3rd	63.40	56.40
4th	62.60	56.80
5th	62.20	55.80
6th	62.20	—
7th	—	55.30
8th	61.00	55.80
9th	61.90	55.90
10th	61.50	56.50
11th	61.40	56.00
12th	60.40	56.10
13th	59.60	—
14th	—	55.70
15th	59.30	56.00
16th	59.50	56.00
17th	58.50	56.10
18th	57.70	55.90
19th	56.00	56.20
20th	54.80	—
21st	—	56.40
22nd	57.60	56.80
23rd	56.50	57.20
24th	56.40	57.10
25th	56.70	—
26th	55.60

THEATRES.

OLITEAMA ARGETINO—Empres C. cchi, Gran Compañia de Zarzuela, Ma- o Director Don José Puig.

EATRO APOLO—Calle Corrientes en- Talcahuano y Uruguay Compañia Co- a Lirica Dramatica Española. omingo 3—Tarde-Lucero del Alba. Lan- os, Musica Clasica. oche— Cabinets Particular, Lucifer, rteaux Margaux, Gorro Frigia.

EATRO DORIA Funcion Variada To- las noches: omingo 3—Gran Funcion Estraordinaria

EATRO DE LA COMEDIA—Empresa tor Garrido. Gran Compañia cómica Zarzuela,director de Orquesta D. Rogi- Juarez. omingo 3—Tarde-El Premio Gordo a Pancha, Los Domingueros. oche—Un Capitan de Lanceros, El Re- Chatau Margaux, Dos Canario de, e.

EATRO NOVEDADES—Calle Lavalle e Esmeralda y Suipacha Compañia adiantina Espanola Figaro" En Combi- on de Reputados Consertistas Mucicales Bemoles Negros.

uder Verein Teutonia

Sonntag d 3. April 1892.

GATTA IM TIGRE

Ziel: Abra Nueva.
Anfang 10½ Uhr.

ogrmme á $0.50 sind im Vorverkauf en Herren Ernst Nolte. Cangallo 547. bo Peuser, San Martin & Cangallo, und osmann, Florida 126 zu haben.

978 mh31 ap3

HURLINGHAM CLUB

HLETIC SPORTS

st Championship Meeting held under spices of the Athletic Association of ver Plate.

Committee:

RAVENSCROFT, W. P. DRABBLE, E. DANVERS, V. KER SEYMER, M. G. FORTUNE.

ednesday 25th May 1892

PROGRAMME

100 Yards Championship; 2. ¼ Mile mpionship; 3. Mile Handicap & Cham- ship; 4. 1 Mile Handicap and Cham- ship; 5. 120 Yards Hurdles Champion- ; 6. High Jump Handicap and Cham- ship; 7. Long Jump Handicap and ampionship; 8. Putting the Shot Handi- and Championship; 9. 120 Yards Handi- ; 10. 4 Mile Handicap; 11. 1,000 Metre plechase; 12. Throwing the Cricket 13. Boys's Race—300 Yards Handicap oys still at School; 14. 300 Yards Con- ion Race.

Entry or each event $3. General En- $15. Boys' Race $1.

vents 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, all who wish to ete for the championship must state so e entry forms, and they will then be d at scratch. The Champion will be st scratch man in.

Champions will receive a special gold

ry forms with entrance fee to be sent or before 7th May to the Secretary, angallo. mh26 ap3

LISH LITERARY SOCIETY.

Mr. Herbert Ward

mander of Stanley's rear guard in ast African Expedition, will give a re in the hall of the Operai Italiani, 4374, on Thursday April 7th at 8.15

l aid of the funds of the ITISH HOSPITAL

SYNOPSIS

Story of Kongo

y in a Central African Village, 1,500 from the sea Savage types and Anec- My adventures with the Stanley dition

Tippo Tib" the Arab slave hunter.

strated with photographs and original ings made by Mr. Herbert Ward in ntral Africa—Shewn by means of the hydrogen Lantern.

Admission $3

kets may be obtained on and after day April 4th, of W. Mackern, 233 do; Jonn Grant, 459 Cangallo; G. ern, 125 San Martin; and at the rooms Society, Cuyo 752.

22 ap1 8

OUSTON LINE

erpool and the Brazils and the River Plate.

nding passengers for Europe are in- d that following steamers will sail on or the undersigned dates for—

LIVERPOOL

pomenes
Capt. Walters
April 1

lenes
Capt. Baynon
April 20

perides
Capt. Williams
April 30

sse steamers being provided with su- r accommodation and carrying ste- sses, offers special inducements to in- ng passengers.

, freight, passage and other particulars to the agents

C. M. Huergo & Co.,
425 Reconquista 425
883 ap24 xp

MPORT & HOLT LINE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

sengers are informed that ng to the prevalence of ow fever in Brazil, the s.s.

"COLERIDGE,"

. F. Brown, will be des- ed from Buenos Ayres on h April 1892, for South- ton and Antwerp.

calling at any Brazilian Port,

the s.s.

"HEVELIUS"

t. Lyons, will be despatch- from Buenos Ayres on April 1892, for South- ton and Antwerp.

calling at any Brazilian Port.

e steamers are first-class passen- r and fitted through out with the Light.

rticulars apply to

T. S. Boadle & Co.
Agents,
os Ayres, 22nd March 1892.
654 mh22 xp

cheapest and best Brandy in town

BRADFORT

COGNAC

50 and $2 per bottle

Just Received

Juan Claret at..... $0 60 liter
and Scotch Whiskey..... $3 00 bottle
Tomlyn..... $3 00 "

AT

FELIX POTIN'S
Agents
7 FLORIDA 387.
807 j29 129

dicial sale by auction

schooner "Manzanilla" lying in the Campana, alongside the Wharf of nos Ayres and Rosario Railway ny.

undersigned, public auctioneer, will auction, by order of Doctor Vir- Tedin, Federal Judge, on the 3rd at 2 p.m., on the basis of $4,000 mo- egal, the above referred-to schooner milla," of 174 tons registered.

ticulars, apply to:
EDUARDO BAYMA,
Reconquista 212.
1 april 1 3

Philip B. Bolt

6—Calle Piedad—556

e de Fabricas Inglesas. Whiskey Ferreteria, Aceites de Maquina, etc., etc. te negocios de Campo.

228 dc9 xp

ON 'CHANGE.

Saturday, April 2nd, 1892.

The discovery of the Radical plot to upset the Government was no surprise to the market this morning, and the decree of state of siege, proclaimed by the Government, was greeted as a great relief. Already yesterday, as gold rose, some parties were watched buying large amounts; the inference was that something was brewing, and had the Government allowed the conspiracy to go on gold to-day would have been at $60 to the ounce. The whole market applauds the energy of the Government at this juncture, although there are a few who maintain that it would have been more wholesome to allow the plot to ripen and then smother it in blood.

When the news spread that a state of siege had been proclaimed all over the Republic, the proportions of the conspiracy were considerably exaggerated, and a slight impression was made upon the gold market. It was known that Alem and all the leading Radicals had been arrested and sent aboard the Argentina in the Darsena Sud; it was also known that the chief Radical Club was occupied by the police force, but panicmongers spread the report that there was great ferment in the army, owing to the arrest of a score of subordinate officers, and that a mutiny was imminent. These rumors, however, were soon discountenanced, and the market, as might be expected, began to fall, as the state of siegge is a guarantee of security to life and property. Thus the operations of the wiseacres, who bought on the strength of superior information last night, are a losing business to-day. "Oh! ever thus," &c., &c.

All the noon papers and bulletins announced that the Government had resolved to close the Bolsa. It may have been the intention of the Government to suspend Bolsa operations, but the President of the Camara Sindical, Don Francisco Uriburu, allowed the ring to begin operations. Affairs went on merrily until a quarter to one, when a telephone message came from the Government House asking the price of gold —a broker answered 70— the fraction above $56. No sooner was the news known in the Government House than an order arrived to close the Bolsa. Minister Hansen came on'Change a few minutes later and ordered the resumption of business, as the order of suspension was a mistake.

The resumption of business at the ring was greeted with loud cheers, especially as the market was in a bearish mood and the decree of state of siege was a signal for a fall in the gold premium. About eighteen thousand ounces changed hands: the price opened at $57.20 (rose to 57.30 outside on the kerb stone), fell to 56.30, and closed with buyers at 56.60, say 247½ % premium. Two thousand sovereigns were sold at 17.65 to 17.60, say 248¾ % premium. The market closed with buyers.

Patriotic Bonds fell to 58.90 but closed at at 59.20 for cash. La Plata Cedulas were slightly firmer at 28.30 to 28.40.

Exchange remained more or less at yesterday's rates. Bills on London were done at 48¾d. and on Paris at 5.08¾ fcs. Discounts continued difficult.

The following is a summary of the business effected in stocks and shares at the first ring to-day:—

	Ounces—		
For cash....	17,545 at	57.20-10-57 - 56.90-80-70 - 60-50-60-70- 60-50-40-30- 50-60	

Sovereigns—

For cash....	£1805 at	17.65-60

Patriotic Bonds—

For cash..	162,000 at	59-58 90-59-59.-20
April 4....	5,000 at	59.20
April 30...	15,000 at	60

Provincial Cedulas—

For cash..G	10,000 at	28
For cash..K	27,100 at	28-28.20-30-40
For cash...L	3,000 at	28.40
For cash..N	53,000 at	28-28.20-30
For cash..O	17,000 at	28.30

The Platense steamer Mercurio will leave the Boca to-morrow at 1 p.m. for Patagones. Among her passengers we note Mr. Alexander McKill and Mr. William Turner, the well-known Glasgow iron-broker and director of the proposed Glasgow Company in connection with the Rio Negro Salt Company. Both gentlemen go to Patagones and San Blass to inspect the salt-mines of the company.

The R. M. S. Clyde has made another very fast run from Rio. She left Rio at 8 p.m. on Wednesday and arrived at Montevideo early this morning. Having called at Rio, her passengers will suffer quarantine in this port.

A telegram from London announces that the Board of the London and Brazilian Bank have published their report for 1891 and propose a dividend of 10/ per share and a bonus of 8/ say 18%; £50,000 are passed to reserve fund, raising same to £500,000, and the balance £87,500, is carried to Profit and Loss account.

Mr. A Roux has applied to the Government to transfer his contract to Messrs. Tornquist and Co. for the supply of all the iron necessary for the bridge over the Rio Grande in Jujuy.

Messrs. A. Grunewald and F. Rovera have been appointed arbitrators in the case of Dr. M. Pereyra against Sr. N. Parravicini. The question is about the following liquidation:—

Assets.....	$11,539.44
Liabilities	290,444.33

The total amount of 'certificados' due od the Buenos Ayres Port Works from June 1891 to March 1892 amounts to $1.748,473 gold. Half the above amount is payable in so-called Certificados del Puerto, the other half in Treasury Bills.

There was a disgraceful scene on 'Change to-day at a quarter to four. One of the junior members, excited no doubt by the political spirit rampant under present circumstances, drew a revolver and a policeman was called in and drew a sword. Both were fortunately disarmed, but the uproar in the hall was a caution; the hub hub spread to the street, where hundreds of people gathered and promoted another disturbance. The Plaza Mayo, in front of the Bolsa was crowded, and the policemen had to draw their sabres. Very fortunately, nobody was hurt, but there was much excitement in and out of the hall. The Chairman of the Bolsa was on the spot and restored order, but he was rather leinent at first with the member who gave rise to all the disturbance.

The Mercurio will leave the Boca tomorrow at at 1 p.m. instead of 10 a.m.

The disturbance on'Change this afternoon is much to be regretted, as it may induce the Government to issue orders to close the Bolsa during the state of siege. It would, however, be a mistake on the part of President Pellegrini to shut the Bolsa and repeat the arbitrary measures of Minister Varela and President Juarez. The disturbance of this afternoon was the outcome of a personal question between two members, and we can safely assert that the great majority on'Change support the Government in the present emergency.

People are so excitable to-day that the greatest "canards" are swallowed by the nervous and gullible public. During the the slight disturbance in front of the Bolsa in the Plaza Mayo, it was announced that troops of the line had been called out to quell the disorder. There was, no doubt, some truth in the statement, as *one* soldier of the guard at the Government House was ordered into the square to help the police. The report, however, was launched with a view of putting up gold, and herein it signally failed, for gold ruled weak during the afternoon, in spite of the efforts of the bulls to put up prices.

Owing to the proportions of the crowd that gathered in front of the Bolsa in the Calle Piedad and Plaza Mayo, the President of the Camara Sindical very wisely gave orders to close both entrances, as there was constant danger of a rush into the hall. Many members protested against the order, but, considering the risks of a crowd rushing into the precincts, we think that the Chairman acted rightly, especially as there was some rowdyness in certain quarters of the hall. Had the disturbance outside acquired greater proportions the Government would have summarily closed the Bolsa for several days.

All the telegraph offices were intervened by the Government to-day. At 7 a.m. the intervention began. At first an order of the Government was sent to the respective offices: then followed an interventor. In fact, all telegraphic communication was stopped and Government messages only were transmitted. The intervention in the telegraph offices, however, will not last long; it is a mere question of hours, as the Government can have no object in delaying telegrams to Europe. Telegrams from Europe were accepted and delivered without any difficulty. The chief object of the telegraphic intervention was to stop communications with the Interior and the Banda Oriental.

The gold market ruled weak at the second ring: six thousand ounces were sold for Monday: the price opened at 56.50$, rose to 56.80, and closed at 56.50, say 247½ % premium. Two thousand sovereigns were sold at 17.60$ to 17 57. National Cedulas were firm: B were done at 94, E at 78 and D at 82. La Plata Cedulas were somewhat firmer.

The following is a summary of the business effected in stocks and shares to-day at the second ring:—

	Ounces—		
April 4....	6,072 at	56.60-70-80-70 60-50.	

Sovereigns—

April 4....	£1800 at	17.60-65-63-60 58-55-58-57.

Patriotic Bonds—

April 4....	52,000 at	59.

National Hypothecary Cedulas—

April 4..B	5,050 at	94
April 4..E	5,000 at	78.
April 4..D	9,200 at	82.

Provincial Hypothecary Cedulas—

April 4..E	11,250 at	30.
April 4..K	9,000 at	28.40-50.
April 4..L	4,000 at	28.30.
April 4..M	5,000 at	28.50.
April 4..N	20,000 at	28.50.
April 4..O	47,100 at	28.30-40-50.

Mr. E. Oyler, so well known in this market, has joined the popular broker "gremio." He has entered the lists as exchange broker and we have no doubt that he will meet with the full support of the market, in which has a legion of friends.

The returns of the Custom House today amounted to

Imports.....	$191,153
Exports	18,769
	$209,923

	Gold.	$ m/n.
Returns of the month up to date..	—	425,546
Same time last year	—	334,598
Difference in favor of April 1891.....	—	—
Difference in favor of April 1892.....	—	90,947
Receipts since Jan. 1.....	—	20,788,717
Same period of last year....	4,593	9,682,545
Difference in favor 1891.	4,593	
Difference in favor of 1892	—	11,106,171

The Minister of Finance has fixed the rate of gold at 335 for payment of Customs dues.

Arrivals at the Central Produce Market—

	April 2. Kilos.
Wool.....	159,630
Ox hides.....	14,830
Horse-hides.....	359
Hair.....	685
Grease	400
Flax.....	103,400
Wheat.....	14,000
Maize.....	12,500
By carts and lighters: Wool	60,870

BIRTH.

On the 29th March, at Estancia Sta. Ana, Magdalena, the wife of John Simons, of a son.

DEATHS.

On the 31st March, at Rosario, Mary, the wife of Walter Lowe, aged 26 years.

On the 1st April, Henry, second son of the late Thomas Bellany, aged 34 years.

La Platense Flotilla Co., Ld

NOTICE OF SAILINGS FROM BUENOS AYRES.
For week ending Sunday, April 3

	For Montevideo	For Salto and at 6.00 p.m. Stations at 10a.m.
Monday.... 28	SATURNO	
Tuesday.... 29	—	EOLO —
Wednesday 30	—	—
Thursday.. 31	VENUS	COSMOS —
Friday..... 1	—	—
Saturday.. 2	EOLO	—
Sunday.... 3	—	VENUS —

For Corrientes, Asuncion and Stations
From the Darsena Sud at 10 a.m.
Sunday.... 3 SATURNO
*For Patagones direct from the Boca, at 10 a.m.
Sunday ....3 MERCURIO

J. MURRAY TULLOCH,
General Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

A PRACTICAL Constructor of any kind of brickwork, masonry, etc, seeks a reengagement as inspector, sub-contractor, etc. Address Garey, Calle Moza 82.

n53 2 6

WANTED—A young girl to help in house work. Apply 938 Calle Thames, Palermo.

r62 2 6

WANTED—Situation by young boy, immediately, in bachelor's establishment or family. Apply Scot, this office.

n58 2 6

MUCAMA—Se necesita para San Isidro una buena. Ocurrir Cerrito 1224.

n60 2 6

WANTED—A cook for small family. Apply 120 Calle Bella Vista, Flores. Trams 1 aid.

n63 2 6

HOUSEMAID wanted for small family; elderly person preferred. Address B C, this office.

n62 2 6

WET NURSE wanted at once; good wages. Apply M B, this office.

n61 2 6

WANTED—By respectable man, situation as good cook; the best of recommendations Apply J B, General Las Heras 570.

n67 2 9

COOK wanted; English or Scotch preferred. Apply to Mr Gastrell, British Consulate, 365 Reconquista, between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Good recommendations essential.

r69 2 6

TO LET—A splendid comfortable dwelling house; eight rooms, papered, chimney piece, cellar, bath room, algibe, aguas corrientes, gas and mosaic paving; rent very moderate; no objection to make a contract for two years. Calle Alsina 242, from 2 to 7 p.m.

n55 2 6

Furnished House to Let,

With stabling and garden and every accommodation, in a very healthy part of Flores, near the railway station and two squares from the tram; terms moderate. Reply by letter to Garden, this office.

n65 2 10

CASA EN BELGRANO para familia, con 10 habitaciones aguas corrientes, etc; 75 nacionales mensuales. San Lorenzo No. 17. Las llaves el jardinero.

n68 2 6

SPANISH, French, Latin, chemistry, mathematics and all subjects necessary to a sound education taught by an experienced professor. Lessons can be given at pupil's house or at Montevideo 1044, between Charcas and Santa Fe. Evening classes.

n4. 2 6

CAJA DE FIERRO Inglesa de Chubb que no sea muy grande, se desea comprar una. Mandar la direccion para pasar a verla a la calle de Suipacha 1331, a D L.

n59 2 6

TO LET the house Calle Santa Fe 3866, 7 rooms, servents' room, bathroom, electric bells, 2 spacious patios, garden in the rear, summer house, hen-house, kitchen range, gas, aguas corrientes etc. Keys alongside 3860. For terms Calle Centro America 1316, 1316.

NURSE wanted at Victoria 743.

45 2 6

TO LET a well built house in best condition of repair, consisting of six rooms, bath and servant rooms and all other commodities. Calle Solis 1858 near Plaza Constitucion. Rent moderate.

47 2 20

TO LET on lease a nice furnished house containing five rooms, large stable, garden and every convenience, or would sell lease and furniture. Apply S. Houghton, Commission Agent, Station Quilmes.

50 2 6

PALERMO—Wanted a well-furnished bedroom in an altos house with balcony to the street. Apply Pedro this office.

42 2 6

WANTED a cook and housemaid for a Quinta in Banfield. Must be able and willing. Apply 691 Cangallo.

49 a2 9

WANTED in the north part of the city a comfortably furnished bedroom with balcony to the street in an altos house, no board required. Neighbourhood of Recoleta preferred. Address Kent this office.

41 2 6

VACANCY for 2 or 3 table boarders; excellent board. Florida 125 altos.

17 2 6

LITTLE JEWEL

If a certain Lamp gives a better light and uses less oil than any other, and if your servant can keep that Lamp clean with less trouble than she can any other, then if you want a Lamp to read or sea by, you're bound to buy that Lamp, especially when the price of that Lamp is only $8.

The LITTLE JEWEL is that LAMP. Edgar T. Ely, 858 Calle Cangallo.

44 2 6

ENNLISH Governess, experienced, requires re-engagement for mornings or afternoons, or a good resident situation in town or suburbs. Subjects: English, French, piano, singing and Spanish. Highest references. Address Institutriz Inglesa, this office.

48 2 7

J. SKINNER begs to inform his friends and acquaintances that he is opening a tailoring establishment on April 4th at Calle San Martin 123 (altos).

Having secured the services of a first-class cutter, he feels confident of being able to give every satisfaction.

J. SKINNER.
Calle San Martin 123
70 ap 2 m 2

Buenos Aires and Pacific Railway.

HOLY WEEK

Mendoza, the Andes and the Cuyo Provinces

For the convenience of the public arrangements have been made for the issue of Return Excursion tickets at reduced fares during the forthcoming holidays, as under:—

	First Class Including Bed.	Second Class
B. Ayres and Villa Mercedes	$ 50	$ 28
San Luis	63	33
Mendoza	90	47
San Juan	107	56

These tickets will be issued for the combination trains leaving Central Station at 9 p.m. on 8th, 11th, 13th and 15th of April at the Central and Palermo Booking Offices up to 12 noon on the day of the train leaving and will be available for the return journey up to April 20th.

Excursion tickets will be issued by any train from the 13th to 19th of April inclusive, available for the return journey up to April 20th from Buenos Ayres (Central, Retiro and Palermo) to the following Stations and vice versa:—

	First Class	Second Class
Mercedes	$ 5.70	$ 3.90
Chacabuco	13.10	8.75
Junin	16 25	10.50
Vedia	19.75	12.75
Laboulaye	30 :0	20.00
Piedad 228.		

March 31st 1892.
CHRISTOPHER HILL,
General Manager.

51 ap2 20

American Church Young Men's Association.

A Special General Meeting of this Society will be held in the Reading Room adjoining the Church, on Monday evening, April 11th, at 8 o'clock, to consider what action shall be taken for the ensuing winter session. All members are urgently requested to attend.

IT. H STOCKTON,
President
64 ap2 10

AL PUBLICO

Tenemos el agrado de comunicarle que accediendo a muchos pedidos de nuestra numerosa clientela, hemos establecido una Sucursal en la Calle Bolivar No. 161 entre Victoria y Alsina, local muy amplio, comodo y central; donde en adelante podremos ofrecer grandes remates de muebles, plantas, carruages y articulas de Bazar y de detalle.

Se esta arreglando convenientemente esta gran casa; que se inaugurara con un soberbio Remate Exposicion en los primeros dias de Mayo.

Por ordenes dirijirse como siempre a la casa principal, Calle Alsina 480 y 482.

ADOLFO BULLRICH Y CIA.

A. BULLRICH Y CIA.

3rd Gran Remate Feria

De los productos del Establecimiento San Felipe del Señor Pastor Senillosa.

El Domingo 3 de Abril

a las 11 del dia
EN EL
Pueblo de Ayacucho

despues de un buen almuerzo daremos principio a la venta de los siguientes animales:—

Lanar—30 carneros puros Rambouillet de galpon, 60 carneros mestizos Rambouillet, de la 2a y 3a merina. 12 ovejas Rambouillet puras. 60 mestizas Rambouillet de 2a y 3a merina, 10 borregas puras Rambouillet de la 2a y 3a merina.

Vacuno—10 toros puros Durham de galpon, 20 mestizos Durh m 15/16. 10 mestizos Durham 7/8. 4 vacas puras Durham me lio galpon. 20 mestizos Durham 15/16. 100 vacas mestizas Durham procedentes del seguntino rodeo y 200 mestizas reforma del mismo rodeo, 4 toros Durham puras me lio galpon. 10 mestizas Durham 15/16 y 10 mestizas Durham 7/8.

Caballar—Padrillos y potriños, 10 mestizos Clydesdale, 3 mestizos Oldemburgues, 8 mestizos Morgan Arabe, 6 mestizos de carrera y tiro liviano y 5 potros mestizos, mansos de abajo. En los mestizos Oldemburguese y en los Morgan Arabes hay algunos ensenados al tiro.

Yeguarizo—4 potrancas mestizas Clydesdale, 3 mestizas Oldemburguesas, 5 mestizas de carrera y tiro liviano, 20 yeguas y potrancas mestizas de carrera y tiro liviano Animales gordos: 500 capones mestizos Rambouillet, 300 novillos mestizos Durham de gran cuerpo y gordura.

NOTAS—Los remadores saldran de Constitucion el Sabado 2, por tren nocturno de las 9.45 regresando de Ayacucho el Domingo 3 por tren de las 9.43 p.m. llegando a Constitucion el Lunes a las 8.40 a.m.

Por catalogos detallados a nuestra casa Alsina 480 y 482.

El remate tendra lugar aunque llueva.

479 mh15 ap3

A BULLRICH Y CIA.

20,000 hectareas de fertilisimo campo

entre Pehuajo y Trenquelauquen, dividido en lotes de 625 hectareas mas o menos con opcion. Por cuenta y orden de la Sociedad Cooperativa Agricola. Magnificas tierras, cruzadas por el ferrocarril y con varias estaciones; las de Pehuajo y Trenquelauquen en los extremos y las de Paseo y Castelli en el centro. Con la insignificante base de $9 la hectarea.

El Martes 5 de Abril

a las 2 p.m.

En nuestra casa Alsina 480 y 482 remataremos por orden de la Sociedad Cooperativa Agricola, pasando la base de $9 la hectarea, el campo de primera clase arriba indicado, dividido en lotes de 625 hectareas mas o menos con opcion. Lindan estos campos con los de Bibilo, Lavie y Bustelo por el fondo, por los costados con los de Ruiz y Carlos Brondi y por el frente con la Sociedad vendedora.

Entre las estaciones Paseo y Castelli tiene la Cooperativa Agricola en explotacion, una gran Colonia de 25,000 hectareas que cuenta ya con un gran numero de agricultores.

Esta asimismo rodeadas por otras Colonias y Centros Agricolas de relativa importancia. Estos campos pueden destinarse a la agricultura o al pastareo. Para ambos destinos ofrece la ventaja de tener facilidad de trasporte para los productos con infimos gastos, a cualquiera de las 4 estaciones mencionadas.

Por planos y mas detalles ocurrir a nuestra casa Alsina 480 y 482.

NOTA—Todo comprador abonara 5 o/o al firmar el boleto,

53o mb17 ap5

Arturo Schutt and Co.

195-RECONQUISTA-195
(Bullrich's ex-wilder-of-the-hammer.)
SPLENDID

Brand new and solid furniture, splendid sala suite Louis XIV., walnut beautifully gilded and cut covered with silk brocade, a Westermoyer Berlin grand piano with movable key-board, unique in this country; splendid dining room set old carved oak, beautifully bedroom set Louis XV., solid oak study furniture, bedroom set of rosewood, splendid curtains, mirrors, crystal chandeliers Osler, gilt console tables and mirrors, oil paintings by Cortese, Fichel, Mazzucheli; splendid pictures and ornaments, Boule's chiffoniers and secretaires, glass and porcelain sets, Reed and Barton's electric plate, bronze chandeliers, splendid carpets.

Property of Mr. Saenz Orbergoso, Avenida de la Republica 308, corner of Rodriguez Peña.

On Monday April 4th
at 12 o'clock
908 mh30 ap4

ALWAYS TO THE FRONT

AT THE

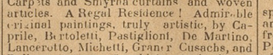
Bankrupt Stock Emporium
78--SUIPACHA--78

Instead of diminishing our tremendous Stock of Furniture and house furnishings they are constantly increasing upon us on account of so many families removing and changing their residences, we have now on hand a much finer and larger assortment than we have ever had before, the most of our articles are as good as new having been brought to our rooms from some of the best families in Buenos Ayres, and why will you insist upon paying fancy prices for ordinary new furniture when we can sell you much superior articles for half price,

for bedroom and dining room suites,

sola suites, separate wardrobes, separate washstands, night stands, centre tables, dining tables, whatnots, pictures, looking glasses, lounges, curtains and cornices, iron and wood bedsteads, clocks, pianos, harnesses, Ottomans, office suites, china, toilet suites, dinner suites, chairs, dining and other tables, and everything else in the furnishing line at half price. Go to the

BANKRUPT STOCK EMPORIUM
78--SUIPACHA--78



X X

CHARLES OLMI

MAGNIFICENT
FRENCH MENAGE
all imported.

On Wednesday 6th of April
at 12.30 noon

I will sell at public auction for account of and by order from Dr. Manuel Equsquiza, all the valuable menage which adorns his house

1272-ARENALES-1272

the details of which are more or less as follows:—

Splendid piano Steinweg, superb sala suite and curtains, Brussels carpet, artistic oil paintings, regal bedroom suite complete, grand wardrobe, do washstand, imposing dressing table, night stands, bed and notable silk curtains.

French dining room suite complete. Pitch pine bedroom for one person, crockery, glass ware, chandeliers, other important household ornaments. Regal sala suite, fine Tapestry, Brussels in all the house.

An important menage which I recommend very much to people of taste.

On the 6th inst.
at 12.30 noon

1272-ARENALES-1272

between Libertad and Talcanuano

On Exhibition from the 4th early, day and evening.

Details in my office

566--PIEDAD--566

X X

X X

CHARLES OLMI

GRANDIOSE

Auction

Of Art Treasures! A veritable Exhibition! An incomparable Show of Tapestry, Carpets and Smyrna curtains and woven articles. A Regal Residence! Admirable original paintings, truly artistic, by Caprile, Bertoletti, Pastighioni, De Martino, Lanceretto, Michetti, Grauer Cusachs, and Dalbano, some of which obtained first prizes at the Barcelona Exhibition in 1888.

Incomparable original Bronzes by Barbella and others. I declare, without hesitation, that nothing better as works of art has ever been offered for sale in this city. Superb Persian tapestries. Costly stuffs from the far East. Regal Smyrna carpets and curtains in every part of the house. Splendid Eastern door hangings. Regal chandeliers. Magnificent piano. Large Venetian mirrors. Costly Poole and inlaid furniture. Imposing Oriental drawing room. The study is simply unique, in th and or any other country. Library of select works. Louis Quetorze drawing-room. Regal Certosino vestibule. Splendid Henri Deux dining-room. Grand Bedroom in the style of Louis XVI—three rooms thrown into one. Another for one person. Billiard room Work-baskets, works of art and all the other valuable household belongings of a Spanish gentleman living at 884 Calle Bolivar, between Independencia and Estados Unidos.

People of taste should take advantage of this truly regal auction. It is a sheer impossibility to describe the masterpieces that are about to be sold: but connoisseurs can visit the house, certain to find therein textiles and original bronzes unapproachable as works of art. As for the gorgeous furniture and invaluable Eastern curtains, carpets, tapestry and textiles generally, suffice it to say that the former was made in Paris by the old firm of Krieger and Tienst, and the latter in Smyrna, to a private order.

I call the special attention of connoisseurs to the valuable Gobelin, hand woven tapestries, known by the names of Kelims, Kissaks and Kamaschka, in the gorgeous Oriental drawing-room, which cost a fortune, the style and decoration of the room being a fac-simile of the aristocratic saloons of Constantinople. As for the rest, the luxury and perfect taste apparent throughout the house are above all praise. Every article in it rivals another in value. This truly splendid house must command the attention of all, as it is absolutely exceptional.

On Tuesday April 5th
12 o'clock

at noon, I will sell at public auction for account of and by order from the owner, the above valuable collection of household furniture, complete details of which will be found in the SPECIAL CATALOGUES which can be obtained at the house itself, or in my mart at 566 Calle Piedad on the morning of Thursday, 31st inst. From that day the house will be open every day for inspection, from 10 a.m. till 11 p.m. that is for five clear days before the auction in order that those interested may have time to carefully examine and impress on their minds the excellence of the Gobelin tapestry, and genuine curtains and carpets from Smyrna, the costly make of the furniture, and the exceptional artistic value of the paintings and bronzes.

For further particulars apply at

566 -- PIEDAD -- 566

Union Telephone 296, Co-operative Telephone 330.

X X

Al Comercio.

Tenemos el honor de participar al comercio que hemos establecido un negocio de barraca de frutos del pais en la antigua barraca "Quemado" Calle Pedro Mendoza No. 2581 y 2597 Barracas al Norte.

Bajo la firma de
ELLERHORST & GONZALEZ.
Buenos Aires, Abril 1º de 1892.
Angel M. Gonzalez,
Ang. Ellerhorst.
985 31 3

Al Comercio.

Habiendose retirado de nuestra casa los Señores Don Ernesto Moller (padre) y Don Aug Moll los negocios de esta seran continuados por los socios restantes, Don Gustavo Garbens y Don Ernesto Moller (h jo.)
Buenos Aires, Abril 1º de 1892.
MOLLER & CIA.
Maipú 144 (altos.)
987 303

MR. JAMES M. HODGETT

The authorization enjoyed by this gentleman as Agent of "La Porteña" Compañia de Seguros, is hereby withdrawn and no subsequent use of same will be recognised.

Buenos Aires, March 26, 1892.
Carlos Abbee Holt,
Manager
779 mh26 a17

If you do not wish

To have a headache in the morning

Take Usher's old vatted

"Glenlivet"

961 mh19 xp

Mrs. Jenny Brand
First-class English
DRESSMAKER
416—Calle Santiago del Estero—416.
486 fb18 ap18

TEA LA MAGNOLIA

INJURIOUS TEA DRINKING.

In the "Daily Post" of September 2 appears a leading article—evidently from an analytical expert—showing that after 15 minutes "draw," Indian Tea yields 17·73 of tannin, while from China comes only 7·93. What this means few know, but those troubled with indigestion may realise in part by use of True China Tea for one week.

GUARANTEED PURE.

Beware of gross, imitations of this well-known mark. Sold in tins of 1, 3, 6 and 12 lbs.

29 t29 xp

! SCIENTIFIC !
¡ WATCH !
¡¡REPAIRING !

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SPECIALITY—Wedding rings, engagement rings, signet rings, studs, sleeve links, Paraguayan rings, etc.

Quality of gold warranted in every article

Jewellery and Watches bought with option of repurchase, absolute security.
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222 j9 xp

HOUSES AND APARTMENTS.

To be Let at South end of town, a commodious house with garden. Apply to Krabbe Higgins & Co., Piedad 655.

638 ap24 x p

OFFICES

Furnished or unfurnished offices to let on moderate terms. Apply at Cuyo 429.

100 f4 xp

FIRST CLASS Private Boarding Establishment for families and gentlemen; splendid large airy houses with all the latest sanitory arrangements; lovely suites of rooms looking on Plaza 6 de Junio, the finest and most convenient situation in town excellent cooking and attendance, with cleanliness and comfort guaranteed. Apply Paraná 1231.

82 m3 m3 xp

TO RENT—A splendid camp, known as the Bajos Negros, measuring three Spanish leagues, in the department of Marcos Juarez, near the Saladillo, only eight leagues from the Estacion Leones and eight from the Colonia Iriondo Arteaga; the camp will be rented for any number of years, more that the camp be well cared than the rent paid; it is useless to apply without good references. Apply for particulars Avenida Montes de Oca 991, Barracas al Norte.

n103 4 ap4

TO LET- The fine property Piedad 3058-72, of about 4000 square varas, containing large stores, a nice dwelling house, stables and a spacious court yards, suitable for almacenes or for mayor, machinery deposits, wine deposits or any fabric establishment. Apply Edo. Brunkhorst, Piedad 3072.

142 m5 ap5

UNFURNISHED ROOMS—To let, four spacious rooms, with or without board, in an English family, distant 30 minutes (tram) from Plaza Victoria and six squares from Palermo. Apply Bollini 1737, one square off Santa Fe.

n42 15 ap3

CASA-QUINTA—A solo veinte minutos de la Estacion Central, se alquila en Belgrano la quinta "Parana," al lado Estacion F.C. Rosario; parte alto y pintoresco; el edificio es moderno, reune comodidad y elegancia y esta circundado de un hermoso jardin, el resto del terreno contiene frutales y hortaliza. Se puede visitar la casa de 2 a 6 de la tarde.

n529 17 ap3

TO LET—A house in Belgrano, Calle Suipacha No. 10, containing four rooms and other conveniences. For particulars Calle Defensa 1384, Buenos Aires.

n528 17 ap4

TO LET—With or without board, a well furnished room with fireplace and window to the street, in the house of an English family; the house is well ventilated and central and has bathroom, gas, etc. Cuyo 431.

n767 26 ap5

HOUSE—To let an upstairs house, containing 8 rooms, patios, economic stove, etc. The house is new. For to see it Calle Garay 1463. For particulars Cordoba 1439

845 m 28 ap 6

TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished, a very nice sala and bedroom, ground floor, or would be let for offices; close to Plaza Victoria; moderate rent. Apply 562 Balcarce.

n846 28 ap3

TO LET—In the house of an English family, a very comfortably furnished sitting room and bedroom with windows to the street, fire